# *Mercurius Belgicus:*

OR,

## A briefe Chronology of the Battels, Sieges, Conflicts, and other moſt remakable paſſages from the beginning of this Rebellion, to the 25*th.* of *March*, 1646.

Together with

## A Catalogue of the Perſons of Quality ſlain on both ſides.

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CICERO.

*Incerti ſunt exitus pugnarum, Marſque eſi communis, qui ſæpe ſpoliantem, jam & exultantem evertit, & prculit ab abjecto.*

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Printed in the Year,
1685.

# The Preface.

Readers,

YOU *have here a candid and impartial Epitomy of an unnatural War, Subjects banding againſt their lawful Prince, Brother againſt* Brother, *and Father againſt Son. Read but the ſaid enſuing Story, and therein conſider the number and quality of Perſons ſlain, the deſtruction of Houſes and Families, the deſolation of Cities and Towns, the increaſe of Widows and Orphans, the Tyranny and inhumanity of our new* Legiſlators *over their own Fellow-Subjects, and you will eaſily conclude of theſe, as* Cicero *did of* Sylla's *time,*

——Nemo illo invito, nec bona, nec patriam, nec vitam retinere potueirt.

*In earneſt, it may well be wondred whence theſe men have their minds, God, nor man, nor Nature ever made them thus. To be ſhort, the Reader may here ſee the flux and reflux of* Fortune de la Guerre, *now this party flouriſheth, and that goes down, anon that flouriſheth, and this goes down, as if the guilt of our ſins were drawing a heavy Judgment from Heaven upon this Land, and theſe Rebels were ordained for the inſtruments of it. But let us hope for better. And particularly, that God in the richneſs of his mercy, will look down*

*down upon theſe macerated Kingdoms, and periodize theſe diſtractions, That* Religion *may again flouriſh in its purity, maugre the Plots and impieties of all* Seditiaries *and* Schiſmaticks, *That His Sacred* Majeſty *may be re-eſtabliſhed in His juſt Rights and Prerogatives, that Parliaments may move in their own and known Centre, the Ancient* Laws *of the Land re-inforced and freed from fellow-ſubjects Tyranny and Arbitration, and the Subject re-eſtated in his Aucient Liberties, freed from Murder, Rapine and Plunder: which that we may quickly ſee, let it be the Subject of ever good Chriſtian Prayer.*

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Memo-

Memorable

# OCCURRENCES

since the beginning of this

# REBELLION.

## Anno Dom. 1641.

IN *December* 1641. The Houſe of Commons publiſhed a Remonſtrance of the State of the Kingdom, therein ſetting forth all the errors of his Majeſties Government, a meer deſign to alienate the affection of his Subjects from him.

The tenth of *January* following, his Majeſty with the Queen, Prince, and Duke of *Yorke*, left White-hall, and went to Hampton Court to avoid the danger of thoſe frequent tumults then hazarding the ſafety of his Royal Perſon.

*February* the 23*d*. the Queens Majeſty took ſhipping at *Dover*, having been driven before from *White-hall* by the frequent tumults of the Rebels, And ſoon after His Majeſty went to *New-market* and from thence to *Yorke*, where (after the Rebels had Guards for three Months before) the Gentry of the Country raiſed a Guard for his Majeſties Perſon.

## Anno Dom. 1642.

MAY the 20*th.* it was voted by both Houſes, *That the* King *intended to levie War againſt the Parliament*: which they did on purpoſe to excuſe themſelves for raiſing a Rebellion againſt His Majeſty, as appeared within few days after.

*July* the ſecond the Kings ſhip called the *Providence*, Landed in the *Creek* of *Kenningham* near *Hull*, till which time His Majeſty had not a Barrel of Powder, nor any Arms, or Ammunition whatſoever.

*July* the 12*th.* the pretended two Houſes Voted, *that the Earl of* Eſſex *ſhould be General of their Army, and that they would live and die with him.*

*Auguſt* the firſt, the Earl of *Eſſex* cauſed all the men then raiſed (being in number about 10000) to be committed to Officers, and divided into Regiments, which men had been raiſing ever ſince the 12*th.* of *July* 1642. at which time he was made General of the Rebels.

*Auguſt* the ſixth the Earl of *Bedford* having fruitleſſely beſieged the Lord Marqueſs of *Hertford* in *Sherburn Caſtle* for four days before, retreated to *Yevell*; the Noble Marqueſs ſallied after him, and with a ſmall number fell on that great body of the Rebels, Kill'd above 140 whereof 9 Commanders, took divers Priſoners and routed the reſt; ſo as he marched away, and after divided his ſmall Forces, going himſelf into *Wales*, and Sir *Ralph* (now Lord) *Hopton* into *Cornwall*, of both which there followed ſo good an effect.

*Auguſt* the 22*d.* His Majeſty ſet up his Standard Royal

Royal at *Nottingham*, for raiſing of Forces to ſuppreſs the Rebels then marching againſt him.

*September* the 23*d.* Prince *RUPERT* with about 11 Troops of Horſe gave a great overthrow to the Rebels in *Wikefield* near *Worceſter*, where Colonel *Sands* that commanded in chief, received his mortal wound, Major *Douglas* (a *Scot*) and divers other Captains and Officers ſlain and drowned, Captain *Wingate* a Member of the Houſe of Commons, with four Coronets taken, and two more torn in pieces. This body of the Rebels was obſerved to be the flower of their Cavalry.

*October* the 23*d.* was that ſignal great battel fought between *Keynton* and *Edg-hill* by his Majeſties Army, and that of the Rebels led by the Earl of *Eſſex:* wherein the Rebels loſt above 70 Colours of Coronets and Enſigns, and His Majeſty but only 16 Enſigns and not one Coronet. The exact number that were ſlain on both ſides in this Battel is not known: But it is certain that the Rebels loſt above three for one. Men of eminence of his Majeſties Forces, who were ſlain in the Battel were, the two Noble and valiant Lords, *Robert* Earl of *Lindſey* Lord High Chamberlain of *England*, and *George* Lord D. *Aubigney* Bróther to the Duke of *Richmond*, and *Lenox*, Sir *Edmund Verney*, Knight Marſhal to His Majeſty, with ſome other worthy Centlemen, and Soldiers, but beſides theſe three named there was not one Noble Man or Knight kill'd, which was an extraordinary mercy of Almighty God, conſidering what a glorious ſight of Princes, Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earls, Viſcounts, Barons, Knights and Gentlemen of all Orders, were not only preſent but engaged themſelves againſt the Rebels as much or more than Common

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Soldiers, which they moſt cheerfully did by example of His ſacred MAJESTY, whoſe Royal undaunted Courage put life into every man, expoſing His Sacred Perſon to ſo much danger as all good men do tremble to remember; His Royal Sons (the two young Princes) *CHARLES* Prince of *Wales*, and *JAMES* Duke of *Yorke*, being alſo in the field in very much danger, if God whoſe cauſe it was) had not covered their heads in the day of Battel. The Rebels as they had few men of quality to loſe, ſo thoſe they had, were ſenſible of their guilt, which then they expreſſed by their flight, ſome ſculking into holes and Saw-pits, and others running out before they were well in the field. They loſt of note the Lord St. *John*, eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Bullingbrooke*, Sir *Charles Eſſex*, with many inferiour Officers.

*October* the 27*th*. His Majeſty to compleat his Victory in *Keynton* field, drew his whole Army before *Banbury*; but after the firing of one piece of Ordnance, the Rebels ſubmitted to His Majeſties mercy(which were in number about 800 Foot (of the Earl of *Peterboroughs*, and Lord *Says* Regiments) with 10 Colours, and a Troop of Horſe) and yeilded the Town and Caſtle to the King: at which time the Earl of *Eſſex* with his ſhattered Force, were crept over the River *Avon* into *Warwick* (full eight Miles backward from the place where they were beaten) there to ſecure thoſe few he had left under the protection of the ſtrong ſituate Town and Caſtle, leaving behind him above 20 Waggons loaded with Powder and other Ammunition.

*November* the 12*th*. His Maieſty after four hours fight forced the Town of *Brainford*, where Lieute-

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nant Colonel *Quarles* that commanded in chief was ſlain, and at leaſt 400 more of the Rebels kill'd and drowned, as many taken Priſoners, with little loſs to His Majeſties part, theſe thus taken and kill'd, were obſerved to be the beſt foot Soldiers the Rebels had.

*November* the 13*th.* (being Sunday) certain of the Rebels had come down the *Thames* from *Kingſton*, with 13 pieces of Ordnance, which (ſo ſoon as they could ſee) they fired againſt *Sion* houſe, and His Majeſties Train of Artillery; but did little or no harm. Whereupon Order was preſently given for drawing down ſome Pieces into the Meadow and to the River ſide againſt them; which was accordingly done: and likewiſe a Demy-Cannon planted near the South-end of the Town. All which were ſo judiciouſly plied, that they ſhot through their Boats and Barges, and at laſt fired the Powder in one of them, which blew up divers of the Rebels: Thoſe Rebels whieh eſcaped took them to their heels, leaving behind them their mangled Boats and Barges, with all their Ordnance, and the remainder of their Ammunition, on which His Majeſty preſently ſeiſed, and afterwards made an honourable and ſafe retreat to the City of *Oxford.*

*December* the 5*th.* His Majeſties Forces under the command of *Lieutenant General Wilmot*, having his own Regiment of Horſe, with the Lord *Grandiſons*, and Lord *Digbies*, and Sir *William Pennimans*, and Colonel *Blagues* Regiments of Foot, and Colonel *Uſhers*, and Colonel *Grayes* of Dragoons, took the Town of *Marlborough*, defended by *Robert Ramſey* (a Scot) and about 500 Foot; *Ramſey* and divers of the chief Rebels brought Priſoners to *Oxford*; all their Arms taken, and four Colours.

On the ſame 5*th.* day, the Earl of *Newcaſtle* laid ſiege to *Tadcaſter*, where at that time was all the ſtrength of the Rebels in *Yorkeſhire* (excepting *Hull*) and by ſeveral aſſaults on the Town (from Ten of the Clock in the morning, till Seven at night) kill'd Cap. *Lyſter*, and about 60 more of the Rebels, who found ſuch hot ſervice that they ſtole away in the night to *Cawood* and *Selby*, leaving *Tadcaſter* fortified for His Majeſties ſervice.

*January* the 19*th.* a great Victory was obtained by the Lord *Hopton*, near *Bodmin*, in the County of *Cornwal*, where was ſlain in the purſuit 200 of the Rebels, and 700 taken Priſoners (amongſt whom was Sir *Shilſton Colmadee*) and eight Colours; good ſtore of Ammunition, and five excellent braſs Guns, and one of Iron.

*January* the 22*d.* the Lord *Hopton* aſſaulted *Saltaſh*, forced the Town, where he took Ten pieces of Ordnance, 700 more Priſoners, 4000 Arms, and a Ship with ſixteen pieces of Ordnance.

*January* the 27*th.* certain of the Rebels under the command of Maſter *John Hampden*, to the number of 1800 Foot, and ſeven or eight Troops of Horſe, with two pieces of Ordnance, came before *Brill*, and made an aſſault upon it: But were ſo bravely repulſed by His Majeſties forces there, under the command of Sir *Gilbert Gerard* (the then Governour thereof) that they made all poſſible haſt away; His Majeſties Horſe having the purſuit of them, for above 4 miles, about 80 of them being found dead, and betwixt 40 or 50 men wounded, which they had left together in a private Houſe.

*February* the 1*ſt.* Lieutenant General *King*, and Lieutenant General *Goring* coming from Newcaſtle with a great Convoy, of much Arms and Ammunition:

nition: and being faced at *Yarum*, with 400 Foot, three Troops of Horſe, and two pieces of Ordnance of the Rebels, fell upon them, ſlew many, took the reſt of the Foot, and moſt of the Horſe Priſoners, with their Ordnance and Baggage.

*February* the 2*d*. *Cyrenceſter*, (or *Ciceſter*) in *Glouceſter-ſhire* was taken by his Highneſs Prince *Rupert*, with the loſs of leſs than 20 men of his Army, there being above 300 of the Rebels ſlain, and near 1200 taken Priſoners. Of Colours taken, one Coronet, two of Dragoons, and fourteen Foot Enſigns, together with all their Ordnance, Arms, and Ammunition.

*February* the 13*th*. the QUEENS Majeſty left the *Hague*, and went to *Sciveling*. And on the 16 day Her Majeſty imbarked again in the Princeſs Royal of Great *Brittain*. And on the Sunday after came within ſight of *Flamborough-head*.

*February* the 20*th* She caſt Anchor in the Harbour of *Burlington-bay*. And the 22*d*. day following (upon ſight of 1000 of his excellency the Earl of *Newcaſtle's* Horſe) landed at *Burlington* Key.

*Fibruary* the 24*th*. in the morning four Ships and a Pinnace, in the Rebels ſervice, (which came over night into the Road) made above 100 great ſhot at the houſes in the Key, for two hours, ſhooting Croſs-bar-ſhot, and Bullets of twelve pound weight, all of them aiming ſo near as they could, at the houſe were the Queen lay. Inſomuch that her ſacred Majeſty was forced to make what haſt ſhe could out of Her Bed, and to get under an hill to ſave Her life from the fury of thoſe Bloody Rebels, who endeavoured to Murther Her. But God Almighty preſerved Her Majeſty both by Sea and Land.

*March* the 18*th.* and 19*th.* was a great Battel on *Hopton-heath* in *Staffordſhire*, wherein *Gell* and *Brereton* (two cowardly Rebels) were routed by His Majeſties Forces under the command of the Right Honourable *Spencer* then Earl of *Northampton*, in which fight, above 300 of the Rebels were taken and kill'd; at the leaſt 200 more wounded; abve 300 of their Horſe taken, four pieces of Cannon, and a caſe of Drakes, with ſome Ammunition, here was the moſt Noble and valiant Earl of *Northampton* unfortunately ſlain, with C. *Middleton* and ſome few others on His Majeſties ſide.

*March* the 23*d. Grantham* was taken in, by ſome of His Majeſties Forces under the Command of Colonel *Charles Cavendiſh:* wherein were taken 360 Priſoners, with all the Captains and Officers, three foot Enſigns, two Cornets, together with three loads of Arms and Ammunition. And afterwards the works demoliſhed.

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## Anno Dom. 1643.

APRIL the third Prince *Rupert* entered, and poſſeſſed that ſeditious Town of *Burmingham*, wherein was 300 Foot, and two Troops of Horſe, who being gallantly charged by the Welch-men, in leſs than half an hour forſook their Breaſt-works, and retired to their Barricadoes within the Town, wherein they found ſuch ſlender defence, that they took them to their heels, and that ſo faſt, that though they were purſued as ſoon as the Prince had poſſeſſed the Town, yet few of their Horſe were overtaken, only about 80 of the Rebels were kill'd, and as many Priſoners taken; together with about 150 Muſquets,

quets, and betwixt 4 and 500 Swords, and three Colours; In this ſervice the Noble Earl of *Denbigh* received a wound, whereof he afterwards died.

*April* the 11*th.* there was a fight near unto *Ancaſter* in the County of *Lincoln*, betwixt the Kings Forces under the command of Colonel *Cavendiſh*, and the Rebels of that County, under young *Hotham* (their then General) in which fight the moſt part of the Rebels were ſlain, and taken Priſoners, their General put to flight, and their whole Body totally routed.

On the 21*ſt.* day (being Friday) the Cloſe at *Lichfield* (after three weeks ſiege, and the loſs of ſome men) was yeilded up to Prince *Rupert*, together with the Ordnance, and Ammunition, all ſorts of Arms (except the Horſe-mens Arms, and a certain number of Muſquets) and all ſuch Treaſure which had been formerly conveyed in thither and did not properly belong to the Soldiers there. Theſe Soldiers were part of thoſe Forces under the command of the late Lord *Brook* (a great Leader in this Rebellion, and a maliciious enemy to the Church) who was kill'd in his aſſaulting this Church by a ſhot into the eye, on S. *Chads* day who was the firſt Biſhop of this See, in memory of whom this Cathedral was built, and called S. *Chads* Church.

The laſt day of *April* his Excellency the Earl of *Newcaſtles* Forces, encountered with, and totally routed a whole Body of the Rebels (conſiſting of above 3000 men) which were going to relieve the Town of *Leeds*, killed 150 of them in the place, took 240 Priſoners, three pieces of Ordnance, together with all their Victual and Ammunition.

*May*

*May* the 6*th*. *James* Earl of *Northampton* (the true Heir of his Fathers Loyalty and valour) encountered with a Body of the Rebels in *Middleton Cheny Town-field*, near *Banbury* (conſiſting of about 700 Foot, and five Troops of Horſe) where he wholly routed their Foot, killed 217 upon the plain, took above 300 Priſoners, all their Ordnance and Ammunition, 416 Muſquets, 150 Pikes, and above 500 Swords, purſued the fugitive Horſe, and killed, and took many of them: the reſt made what haſt they could to *Northampton*. In this fight his Lordſhip loſt but three men, and thoſe not of any note: Nor had above one Officer ſo much as hurt.

Upon the 16*th*. of *May* the Lord *Hopton* aſſaulted the great Rebellious Body then intrenched near *Stratton* on the Borders of *Devonſhire*, fought with them full ten hours, and having ſpent his Ammunition, inſomuch that he had not powder left to ſerve one hour longer, fell upon the Rebels with Swords, Pikes, and Muſquets ſtocks: And (with unexpreſſible valour) wholly routed the Rebels Army, killed many hundreds of them in the place; wounded many more; took 1700 Priſoners, whereof above 30 Commanders, all their Cannon, being 11 pieces of Braſs Ordnance, and 4 of Iron; 2 Morter pieces; 75 Barrels of Powder, with Shot and Match proportionable, betwixt 2 and 3000 Arms; and 3000l in mony; there being not above 46 of the Kings Forces killed and hurt, and amongſt thoſe not any one Commander or Gentleman of Quality.

*May* the 23*d*. The Queen was moſt traiterouſly voted a Traitour, for her love ſo exemplarily expreſſed to the King Her Husband.

*May* the 30*th*. Maſter *Robert Yeomans* and Maſter *George*

*George Boucher*, two Citizens of *Briſtoll*, were there publickly Murthered by Colonel *Nathanial Fines* for their Loyalty to His Majeſty.

*June* the 18*th*. 1643. His Highneſs Prince *Rupert* beat up the Quarters of the Rebels at *Poſtcombe* and *Chinner* in *Oxfordſhire*, killed ſome 50 of the Rebels there Quartered, took about 120 Priſoners, almoſt all their Horſes and Arms, and three of Sir *Samuel Lukes* Dragoon-Cornets: obtained a great victory in *Chalgrove* field, and utterly defeated the Rebels Horſe-men and Dragooners, ſlew divers of their Commanders, eſpecially Colonel *John Hampden* (one of the *five Members* accuſed of high Treaſon) who in this fight received his mortal wound, in this very *Chalgrove* field, where he firſt Muſtered, and drew up men in Arms to put in execution the Rebellious Ordinance for the *Militia*.

On *Friday* the laſt of *June*: His Excellency the Earl of *Newcaſtle* obtained a great victory againſt the Northern Rebels under the Lord *Fairfax* upon *Aderton-heath*, within the County of *Yorke*. In which fight my Lord ſoon put the Rebels into ſuch confuſion, that they could not be reduced again into any Order; until he had gained all their five pieces of Cannon; which he preſently turned againſt them; the ſight whereof did ſo terrifie them, that they made what haſt they could towards *Leedes*. But finding that his Excellencies horſe had intercepted that paſſage; their laſt ſhift was to recover *Bradford*, which was done in ſuch a diſorderly manner, that his Excellency in the purſuit of them killed and took above 2000, whereof above 1500 Priſoners. As for their General *Fairfax*, he with much adoe made ſhift with one poor Troop of Horſe to

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get (at night) into *Leeds*, leaving the reſt to the mercy of the Victor.

*July* the 1*ſt*. The Earl of *Eſſex* being with his Army at *Tame* in *Oxfordſhire*, ſent Colonel *Middleton* with 500 horſe and Dragoons to *Padbury* to waylay Prince *Rupert* and his Forces from returning from *Buckingham* to *Oxford*, while *Eſſex* with his Army fell on the Prince, but Sir *Charles Lucas* by his Scouts diſcovered the Rebels deſign, and accordingly met them with three Troops of his own Regiment, wherewith he routed all *Middletons* 400 horſe and Dragoons, purſued them to their paſs at *Werthillbrook*, followed them through the foard (in deſpight of all their Muſquettiers there) ſlew above 100. took 40 Priſoners, and prevented the Rebels hopeful deſign.

The ſame day the Marqueſs of *Newcaſtle* beſieged *Bradford*, beſtowed upon it above 40 ſhot from his great Artillery; and the morrow after made himſelf Maſter of the Town. In which he took 2000 Priſoners, with all the Horſe Arms, and Ammunition, which either the Rebels found in the Town, or brought thither with them.

Hereupon the Rebels deſerted the Town of *Halifax*, and preſently after Sir *Hugh Cholmely* fell upon *Beverly*, and took it for his Majeſty.

*July* the 5*th*. Maſter *Tomkins* and Maſter *Challoner* were moſt barbarouſly Murthered by the Rebels in *London* for their Fidelity to his Majeſty; And the ſame fifth day, there was a fight on *Landſdownhill*, betwixt His Majeſties Forces under the command of the Marqueſs of *Hartford*, and the Rebels under Sir *William Waller*; who (after 11 hours fight) ſtuck their lighted matches in the hedges, and ran quite away, leaving behind them above 500 Muſquets,

quets, 14 barrels of Powder, a whole Stand of Pikes, with good ſtore of all ſorts of Arms. Their Foot were abſolutely routed, and all diſperſed: his loſs of Officers and horſe was great, many hundreds of his men were killed; His Majeſties forces having the pillage of the field. And here was that moſt valiant Knight Sir *Bevill Greenvill* unfortunately ſlain in the Front of his men, with ſome others of leſs Quality.

The 13*th.* of *July* about four a Clock in the Afternoon the King and Queens Majeſty met at *Edgehill*, where the Rebels had received their main overthrow: and the ſame day and hour His Majeſties Forces under the Command of the Lord *Wilmot* Lieutenant General of the Horſe, the Earl of *Carnarvon*, the Earl of *Crawford*, and the Lord *Biron* obtained another great and ſtrange victory upon *Round-way-down*, with 1500 horſe, and two ſmal pieces of Cannon only: wherewith they totally routed the Rebels Army under the Command of the old-beaten Soldier Sir *William Waller*, conſiſting of above 2500 Foot, and 2000 Horſe, beſides 500 Dragoons, with 8 pieces of Braſs Ordnance: ſlew 600 of them in the place, took above 900 Priſoners, all their Cannon, Arms, Ammunition, Waggons, Baggage, and Victual, 28 Foot-Enſigns, 9 Cornets, and left not one Rebel, but what was either killed, taken Priſoner, or narrowly eſcaped.

Upon the 24*th.* of *July* his Highneſs Prince *Rupert* having joyned his Forces to his Brothers, and the whole body of their ſtrength being brought together, they ſate down before *Briſtol*, and began their Batteries. And the 26 day (with unexpreſſible valour) they gained the Out-works, and the 27 day following the City and Caſtle was delivered up to his

His ſacred Majeſty, with all the Ordnance, Arms and Ammunition. At this ſiege were ſlain on His Majeſties part Sir *Nicolas Slanning*, one of the *Lunsfords*, with ſome few others, and that valiant Lord, the Lord *Grandiſon*, did here receive a wound.

*Auguſt* the 3*d*. *Corf-caſtle* in the Iſle of *Purbecke* (which had been ſo often before beſieged by Sir *Walter Earle*) but had always beaten off the Rebels, and killed their Cannoniers, was once more fallen upon by the Rebels, who were ſo bravely received by Captain *Laurence*, that 60 of them were kill'd in the place: the reſt hearing of the moſt valiant Earl of *Carnarvons* approach, ran away.

Soon after, the Earl of *Carnarvon*, Summoned *Dorcheſter*, which was thereupon delivered up to his Lordſhip, with all the Arms, Ammunition, and Cannon: which were diſpoſed of for His Majeſties uſe.

About the 9*th*. of *Auguſt*, the Caſtle and Iſle of *Portland* were reduced again under His Majeſties command; And the Town and Haven of *Weymouth* and *Melcombe* ſubmitted to His Majeſty.

*Auguſt* the 20*th*. Colonel *Jo. Digby* defeated the Rebels of *Biddeford* and *Barnſtable*, killed 100 of their Foot, took 211 Officers and common Soldiers Priſoners, (moſt of which were miſerably wounded) two pieces of Ordnance, ſix barrels of Powder, 400 weight of Bullet, 200 and a half of Match, and above 300 Arms; beſides all the Foot-Officers horſes: Purſued their horſe to the very works of *Biddeford*, and returned victoriouſly, without the loſs of more than one man, not one of the reſt of his Soldiers being ſo much as hurt all that day.

Upon the 2*d*. and 3*d*, of *September*, the Towns of

of *Biddeford*, *Appleford*, and *Barnſtable*, delivered up their ſeveral Garriſons to His Majeſty.

Upon the ſame 3*d.* of *September*, Prince *Maurice* gave a very hot aſſault upon the City of *Exeter*, and battered the Walls, whereupon the Rebels deſired Parley; but refuſing the conditions, the aſſault was afterwards eagerly purſued, and the next day after won the great Sconce, turned the Ordnance there againſt the Town. Whereupon the Rebels craved to be admitted unto thoſe conditions which before they rejected, and obtained the ſame, delivered up the Town and Caſtle to the Prince his Highneſs, with all the Ordnance, Arms, and Ammunition, after it had been blockt up and beſieged about ſix weeks.

*September* the 17*th.* the Rebels Army (ſtealing out of *Glouceſterſhire* towards *London*) ſurpriſed part of a new raiſed Regiment of His Majeſties horſe at *Cirenceſter*, but were overtaken by Prince *Rupert* with His Majeſties horſe, near *Auburne* in *Wiltſhire*, where he gave them two charges, the one by a commanded Party under Colonel *Urrey*, the other by the Queens Regiment, commanded by the Lord *Iermin*, who performed it ſo well on the Rebels whole Army, that many great bodies of Foot were routed, and many of them ſlain in the place, without any loſs to His Majeſties Forces, ſave two common Soldiers killed, and the Marqueſs *de la Vieuville* taken Priſoner, (who was afterwards Murthered by the Rebels in cold Blood) and the Lord *Digby* and Lord *Iermyn* lightly wounded: by which two charges the Rebels Army was ſo retarded, that His Majeſty had time to overtake them with his Foot, and on *Wedneſday* after (the 20*th.* of this month) upon an Hill (near *Newberry* and *Enborne-heath*) His Majeſty fought

fought with the Rebels, who were ſeated in the moſt advantageous place imaginable: yet in deſpight of all their Cannon, Foot, and Horſe, His Majeſty beat them from their ground; gained the Hill, and one piece of their braſs Ordnance, and quickly routed all their horſe upon the Heath. The moſt that were killed in this fight of His Majeſties Forces, exceeded not the number of 300, though above 600 of the Rebels were ſlain, and a very great number wounded. In this fight were ſlain the moſt Noble and valiant Earl of *Carnarvon*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, the Lord Viſcount *Faulkland*, Col. *Morgan*, Captain *William Symcots*, with ſome other Gentlemen and Commanders. After this fight the Rebels were further purſued. and routed again, ſo as they fled into *Reading*, where they durſt not ſtay, but left the Town for His Majeſty.

*September* the 25*th*. That pernicious confederacy, called the National covenant, was taken by the Members of the Houſe of Commons at *Weſtminſter*, in S. *Margarets Church*.

*October* the 18*th*. the Pince of *Harcourt* Lord Ambaſſadour Extraordinary from the *French* King and Queen Regent, (after he had been moſt barbarouſly uſed in his paſſage by the Rebels) came ſafe into *Oxford*, where he had entertainment more ſuitable to the worth of ſo great a Perſonage.

In this month of *October*, His Majeſties Forces under the command of the Lord *Widdrington*, and Colonel *Henderſon* a Scot received a defeat near *Horn-caſtle* in *Lincolnſhire*, by the Rebels under the command of *Mancheſter*, *Cromwel*, and *Fairfax*; there were taken Priſoners near 600 of His Majeſties forces, Sir *Ingram Hopton* and ſome few others ſlain, not without ſome conſiderable loſs to the Rebels,

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it cannot be ſaid that in any other Battel ſince this Rebellion, but this, that His Majeſties forces made a diſhonourable retreat, where the fault was I, cannot ſay.

*November* the 11*th.* an Ordinance for authorizing the counterfeit great Seal.

*November* the 21*ſt.* Sir *William Armine*, and others (ſent by the Houſes at *Weſtminſter*) arrived at *Edenborough* with Articles of accord, and advance Mony, to haſten the *Scots* Invaſion.

*November* the 27*th.* the Kings Meſſenger Hang'd at *London* for diſcharging his duty in ſerving His Majeſties Writ.

*December* the 4*th.* *Hawarden-caſtle* ſurrendred to His Majeſties Forces.

*December* the 8*th.* *John Pym* died (*de morbo pediculoſo*) at *Derby* houſe in *Weſtminſter*, in which place the medley *Scots*, and others ſit, and hatch their contrivances for ſupport of the preſent Rebellion.

*December* the 12*th.* *Beeſton* Caſtle aſſaulted, and taken for His Majeſty.

*December* the 21*ſt.* *Lapley* houſe taken by Captain *Heavenningham* for His Majeſty.

*December* the 28*th.* Colonel *Nathaniel Fines*, one of the firſt that appeared in this Rebellion, was in a Court of War at S. *Albans* by his fellow Rebels ſentenced to be Hanged for a Coward.

*December* the 29*th.* The ſtately Screen of copper richly gilt, ſet up by King *Henry* the ſeventh in his Chappel at *Weſtminſter*, was by order of the Houſe reformed, That is, broken down, and ſold to Tinkers.

## Anno Dom. 1644.

*January* the 16*th*. The perfidious *Scots* (contrary to the ſolemn Pacification) invaded this Kingdom.

*January* the 22*d*. The Members of Parliament aſſembled at *Oxford* according to His Majeſties Proclamation.

*March* the 2*d*. The *Scots* came over the River of *Tyne*, General *King* purſuing their rear, forced them into *Sunderland*, whereupon the Marqueſs of *Newcaſtle* ſent for Sir *Charles Lucas* out of *Yorkeſhire*, who had been Ordered to ſtay there to fortifie *Doncaſter*.

*March* the 13*th*. *Hopton* Caſtle in *Shropſhire* taken by Col. *Woodhouſe* for His Majeſty.

*March* the 18*th*. *Wardour* Caſtle in *Wiltſhire* after long ſiege was taken by Sir *Francis Dodington* for His Majeſty.

*March* the 22*d*. *Newarke*, after three weeks ſiege was happily relieved by his Highneſs Prince *Rupert*; in which action the Rebels forces there were totally defeated, all their Arms and Ammunition conſiſting of 4000 Muſquets, 11 pieces of braſs Ordnance, 2 Mortar pieces, and about 50 barrels of Powder, *&c.* were taken. And ſoon after, *Lincoln*, *Sleeford*, and *Gainsborough* were quitted by the Rebels, and many pieces of Ordnance, with good ſtore of Arms left behind them.

*March* the 23*d*. *Sturton* Caſtle in *Staffordſhire* rendred to Sir *Gilbert Gerard*, Governour of *Worceſter* for His Majeſty.

*March* the 24*th*. The *Scots* being much provoked

to

to come out of *Sunderland*, came to *Bowdon-hill*, whence with great loſs they were forced back into their Trenches, but next morning they came with many of their horſe and foot on the Marqueſs of *Newcaſtles* Rear, and had ſo diſordered it, that the whole Army was endangered, but Sir *Charles Lucas*, who was then in the right Wing, haſted to the Rear, and with his own Regiment fell upon the Rebels Lanciers and routed them, which made the reſt fly from purſuing their advantage.

*March* the 24*th*. *Apley* houſe in *Shropſhire*, Garriſoned by the Rebels, was taken by His Majeſties Forces, commanded by Col. *Ellis*.

*April* the 3*d*. *Longford* houſe in *Shropſhire* rendred to his Highneſs Prince *Rupert*, wherein was taken 100 Muſquets, *&c*. and about the ſame time, *Tonguecaſtle* in the ſame County was likewiſe ſurrendred to his Highneſs.

*April* the 13*th*. The Rebels from *Glouceſter* aſſaulted *Newent* (then a Garriſon commanded by Colonel *Mynne*) but were gallantly repulſed and purſued, leaving behind them two pieces of their Cannon, and many dead bodies before the Works.

*April* the 17*th*. The Queens Majeſty began her Journey from *Oxford* into the Weſt.

*April* the 17*th*. *Brampton Bryan* in *Herefordſhire* (a Caſtle of Sir *Robert Harleys*) after three weeks ſiege, and the loſs of 7 or 8 men, ſummoned and rendred (at mercy only) to Sir *Michael Woodhouſe*, wherein was taken 67 men, 100 Arms, two Barrels of Powder, ſome Plate, and a whole years proviſion.

*April* the 17*th*. *Dunfreize* in *Scotland* taken in by the Marqueſs of *Montroſs*, *&c*. for His Ma-

jeſty, with all the Ordnance, Arms, and Ammunition.

*April* the 22*d. Stutcombe* in *Dorſetſhire* aſſaulted and entred by the force of his Highneſs Prince *Maurice*, wherein was taken 5 Captains, and 16 other Officers, 114 Soldiers, with all their Arms, 6 Colours, one piece of Cannon, and two Murtherers, good ſtore of Ammunition, and one *Seditious Lecturer*.

*May* the 6*th*. His Majeſties Forces in *Latham* houſe in *Lancaſhire* made, amongſt divers others, a moſt remarkable ſally; wherein they killed many of the beſiegers in their trenches, and continued the execution to the park ſide, and ſlew near 300 Rebels, took 3 great pieces of Ordnance, having ſince the 10. of *April* then laſt taken 7 of their Cannon, beſides one Mortar-piece, many Colours, and killed above 600 of them.

*May* the 12*th*. The Rebels from *Plymouth* aſſaulting *Mount-Edgcombe* houſe in *Cornwal* (which was only defended by thirty Muſquettiers) were bravely repulſed and eighty of them killed in the place.

*May* the 24*th*. The Rebels having formed 2. Armies, (conſiſting for the moſt part of the *London* Trained-bands and Auxiliaries under the command of the Earl of *Eſſex* and Sir *William Waller*) this day joyned about *Blewbury* in *Berkeſhire*, and bent their courſe towards *Abingdon*.

*May* the 25*th*. Prince *Rupert* aſſaulted and took *Stopford*, a ſtrong Garriſon of the Rebels in *Cheſhire*, together with all their Cannon, moſt of their Arms and Ammunition, and about 800 of them Priſoners. Hereupon *Latham* houſe after at leaſt 18 weeks ſiege, was timely relieved by his

his Highneſs Prince *Ruperts* approach into thoſe parts.

*May* the 28*th*. His Highneſs Prince *Rupert* ſummoned *Bolton*, (the Geneva of *Lancaſhire* as the Brethren call it, the firſt Town in that County and conſequently in *England*, that put in execution the Militia, as the readieſt means to ruin the Kingdom. But they out of a zealous confidince Hanged one of the Princes Captains which they had not long before taken Priſoner, whereupon the Prince ſtormed the Town, and in the two attempt took it, wherein were kill'd at leaſt 800 Rebels, 600 Priſoners taken, with all their Colours, Ordnance, Arms, and Ammunition. The juſtice of which act was foreſeen by Mr. *Booker*, who about this time had noted it in his Almanack thus, *Authores diſſentionum & ſanguinis profuſionum, abſque dubio mercede ſua mulctabuntur.*

*May* the 29*th*. The Rebels Armies ſevered, The Earl of *Eſſex* marching from *Abingdon* to *Iſlip*, with purpoſe to diſtreſs *Oxford* on the North part, as *Waller* at *Abingdon* on the South part.

*May* the 30*th*. The Rebels attempted to croſs the River *Charwell* at *Goſworth-bridge*, but were gallantly repulſed by a ſmall party of His Majeſties Forces that had the guard of that paſs.

*May* the 31*ſt*. *Waller* attemping to paſs *Iſis* at *Newbridg*, and being then repulſed, retired to *Abingdon*, where he, to revenge himſelf, demoliſhed *Abingdon* Croſs, defaced the Church, burnt all the Tables and Cheſs-boards in *Abingdon*, and Plundered moſt of the People of their goods.

*June* the 1*ſt*. The Rebels did attempt in ſeveral places at once, to croſs the river *Charwell*, but could ſpeed at none, being ſtill beaten off with great loſs, and particularly at *Goſworth*-bridg, where they loſt above 100 men.

*June* the 3*d.* His Majeſty perceiving the Rebels intention to beſiege *Oxford*, left a ſufficient ſtrength for defence thereof, and (to disburthen the City of unneceſſary force,) marched with the reſt of his Army this evening towards *Worceſter*.

*June* the 4*th.* the Earl of *Eſſex* perceiving the Kings Forces drawn away, paſſed *Charwell* with his Army, and hearing of His Majeſties departure from *Oxford*, haſtned after, but upon *Campsfield* near *Woodſtock* there fell upon his Army ſuch a prodigious and violent ſtorm of hail and rain, accompanied with ſuch terrible thunder and lightening for the ſpace of two hours, that ſome of them took occaſion to ſay, that the Conjurers at *Oxford* had engaged all their Familiars to work them a deſpight, there being ſome hail as big as Nutmegs. Others more nearly touched with an apprehenſion of the wickedneſs of their actions, confeſſed, that they ſuffered the *violence of Heaven.* No ſuch ſtorm being ſeen at *Oxford*, nor in any the adjacent Villages. But the beſotted Rebels contemning this preſage from Heaven, went on to their own ruin.

*June* the 5*th.* The Earl of *Eſſex* went this day as far as *Chipping-Norton* after the King.

*June* the 6*th.* But unwilling to loſe his labour any longer, returned to *Burford*, where he deputed Sir *William Waller* to proceed in the adventure of King-catching, that himſelf might have the ſole honour of taking in *Leſtithiell.*

*June* the 11*th.* *Dudley* Caſtle (which had been gallantly defended by Lieutenant Col. *Beaumont* for three weeks before) was relieved, and the ſiege raiſed by His Majeſties Forces ſent from *Worceſter*, who took two Colours of the Rebels horſe, two

Majors

Majors of Foot, two Captains, three Lieutenants, kill'd about 100 in the fight, and took above 50 common Soldiers Priſoners, without any conſiderable loſs on His Majeſties part.

*June* the 12*th.* Col. *Gage* with ſome forces from *Oxford* took in *Borſtall* houſe, a Garriſon of the Rebels in *Buckinghamſhire.*

*June* the 18*th.* His Majeſty in *Worceſterſhire* having intelligence that the Rebels Armies were now ſevered, (whilſt Sir *William Waller* to get before the King ran into *Staffordſhire*) reſolved to reinforce himſelf with the Regiments left at *Oxford,* and encounter Sir *William,* to which end he returned and came this day to *Witney.*

*June* the 20*th.* His Highneſs Prince *Rupert* being then in *Lancaſhire* clearing the County, Colonel *Shuttleworth* with 400 Rebels came to beat up ſome of his quarters, and fell in at *Blackburne.* Where that vigilant Commander Sir *Charles Lucas* was ſo ready for him, that he killed and took above 100 of the Rebels, making the reſt run for their lives.

*June* the 22*d.* Sir *William Waller* having run himſelf out of breath, gave over the purſuit of the King, (the rather for that His Majeſty was provided for him.) Whereupon His Majeſty directed his march towards the Rebels aſſociated Counties, and came this night to *Buckingham,* where he received the joyful newes of His Queens ſafe delivery of the Princeſs *Henrietta,* who was born at *Exeter* the 16*th.* of this month.

*June* the 25*th.* Sir *Charles Lucas* hearing Colonel *Shuttleworth* had gathered 300 horſe and 100 Dragoons at *Colne* on the Borders of *Yoreſhire,* marched to him, and fell on with ſuch skill and courage that

he totally routed all the Rebels both horſe and Dragoons, had execution for three miles, wounded *Shuttleworth* himſelf, who with very few others eſcaped; all the reſt Sir *Charles* killed and took, and brought their Colours with the Priſoners to Prince *Rupert*.

*June* the 26*th*. *Waller* to recruit his weary Army from the Garriſons of *Glouceſter*, *Warwick*, *Coventry*, *Northampton*, and *Kenelmworth-caſtle*, had this day a rendezvouz in *Keinton* field, whereof the King having notice turned his march towards him, and quartered this night at *Brackley*.

*June* the 28*th*. This day the King coming before *Banbury*, found *Waller* drawn up in Battalia Weſtward from the Town, on the ſide of *Crouch* hill, taking advantage of the hills, bogs, and ditches.

*June* the 29*th*. His Majeſty diſcerning that *Waller* would not come into the plain, nor could be aſſaulted as he lay but with much diſadvantage, removed ſomewhat Northwards, to ſee if thereby he could draw him from his ſtation, which ſucceeded accordingly, for *Waller* likewiſe advanced on the other ſide the River, whereupon the King at *Cropready* marched further off the River, leaving the Bridg in hope to draw them over, which *Waller* greedily apprehending as an advantage, put over 2000 horſe and a great body of foot, with 14 pieces of Cannon. The Rebels being thus divided were immediately charged by the Kings Rear, the brave Earl of *Clevelands* horſe, and Sir *Bernard Aſtleys* foot, routing all that had paſt the Bridg whilſt the Earl of *Northampton* charged the reſt of the Rebels horſe that were fording over: In this fight were ſlain at leaſt 300 Rebels, and many of them taken Priſoners with their

their 14 pieces; there were ſlain on His Majeſties part two gallant Knights, Sir *William Butler* and Sir *William Clarke*, and not above 14 common Soldiers beſides, and ſo much for *Wallers* Army this Summer.

*July* the 3*d.* The King having thus defeated one of the Rebels Armies bent Weſtwards after the other, and came this day to *Eveſham* to refreſh his Soldiers after their hard duty, from whence he ſent to *Weſtminſter* his meſſage for Peace of the 4*th.* of *July.*

In the beginning of this month his Highneſs Prince *Rupert* marched out of *Lancaſhire* with a conſiderable Army for the relief of *Yorke*, which had been two months beſieged by an aggregate body of Rebels, conſiſting of the Earl of *Mancheſters* Army, the Lord *Fairfax*, and the Rebellious Scots under command of *Leſley.* The Prince had no ſooner relieved *Yorke*, but drew forth after the Rebels, and in *Marſtone* Moore there began a terrible fight, wherein his Highneſs had at firſt much the better, took the Rebels Ordnance, and many of them Priſoners, inſomuch that *Leſley* and the Lord *Fairfax* thinking all had been loſt, fled many miles from the place where the Battel was fought, and never came to the remainder of their Armies till two days after the fight, but in concluſion (whether by fate which attends the event of War, or by neglect I know not) the fortune of the day turned, and the Rebels recovered their loſt Ordnance and took ſome of the Princes baggage, and with it Sir *Charles Lucas*, Col. *Porter*, and Col. *Tillier* Priſoners. In this Battel were ſlain on His Majeſties part, the Lord *Cary*, Sir *Thomas Metham*, Col. *Ewer*, Col. *Townley*, with ſome others of note, and about 1500 com-

common Soldiers. On the Rebels part were ſlain Sir *Charles Fairfax* (younger ſon to the Lord *Fairfax*) with many other of their Commanders, and at leaſt 3000 common Soldiers.

This done, the Rebels rally, and ſit down again before *Yorke*, which was valiantly defended for three weeks after by Sir *Tho. Glenham*, and then delivered upon honourable conditions, to march away with Arms, Bag and Baggage, which conditions were moſt perfidiouſly broken by the Rebels.

*July* the 6*th*. The Lord *Hopton* routed 350 of the Rebels near *Warmiſter*, which were purſued above 20 miles by Sir *Francis Dodington*.

*July* the 15*th*. The King came to *Bath* with his Army, which day the Queens Majeſty arrived ſafe at *Breſt* in *Britanny*, notwithſtanding 50 great ſhot made at her by *Batty*, the Rebels Vice-Admiral.

*July* the 23*d*. The King made His ſpeech to the *Summerſetſhire* men on *Kings-moore*, who came in to His Majeſties aſſiſtance very cheerfully.

*July* the 31*ſt*. *Middleton* the Scot furiouſly aſſaulted *Denington* Caſtle, and received a moſt ſhameful repulſe, leaving dead behind him one Col. eight Captains, one Sergeant Major, with many inferiour Officers, and Soldiers.

*Auguſt* the 1*ſt*. His Majeſty with his Army paſſed into *Cornwal* over *Tamar* at *Polton* bridg in purſuit of the Earl of *Eſſex* whom he had now chaſed through *Devonſhire*.

*Auguſt* the 25*th*. The King gained from the Rebels the Caſtle of *Leſtithiel*, (where their Army lay ſtrongly encamped) and in it took Col. *Butler*, and ſome others Priſoners.

*Auguſt*

*Augnſt* the 30*th*. The Rebels horſe in the night paſſed between His Majeſties Quarters and fled towards *Plymouth*.

*Augnſt* the 31*ſt*. The Rebels Foot making towards *Foy* were beaten from five pieces of their Ordnance.

*September* the 2*d*. The Rebels being deſerted by their General the Earl of *Eſſex*, (who with the Lord *Roberts* fled to *Plymouth* in a Cock-boat the night paſt,) this day yeilded up to His Majeſty all their Train of Artillery, *viz*. 49 pieces of fair braſs Ordnance, 200 and odd barrels of Gunpowder, with match, ball, *&c*. proportionable, above 700 Carriages, and betwixt eight and 9000 Arms. His Majeſty out of his wonted Clemency granting them their lives.

*September* the 5*th*. His Majeſty having obtained ſo compleat a victory over the Rebels, did (as formerly after the defeat of *Waller*) from *Taveſtock* ſend his ſecond meſſage of Peace to *Wiſtminſter*.

In the beginning of this month His Majeſties forces in *Scotland* under the command of his Excellency *James* Lord Marqueſs of *Montroſſe*, and General Major *Mackdonald* (who not long before landed in that Kingdom with 1000 *Iriſh*) obtained a great victory over the Rebels there upon *Newbigging* Moore, near S. *Johns Town*, where were kill'd above 1200 Rebels, among which was the Laird of *Rires* and ſome others of note, and ſeven braſs Pieces taken; this done, His Majeſties forces purſued them to S. *Johns Town* and took it, and therein and in the battel took 2000 of the Rebels Priſoners, with two pieces of Ordnance more, all their Arms, Ammunition, and Baggage, and this done with

with the loſs of not above 60 men on His Majeſties part. The Rebels in this battel were commanded by the Earl of *Tullibairne*, the Lord *Drummond*, the Lord *Elcho*, and Sir *James Scot* of *Roſſy*, their word was *Jeſus*, *no Quarter*.

And within a fortnight after this ſucceſs, his Excellency the Marqueſs of *Montroſſe* and Major Gen. *Mackdonald* obtained a ſecond victory over another body of Rebels in that Kingdom commanded by the Lord *Forbes*, *Burly* and others near *Aberdeen*, wherein the Marqueſs kill'd and took Priſoners at leaſt 1000 with three pieces of Cannon, and all their baggage, without any conſiderable loſs on His Majeſties part; among the Priſoners taken by the Marqueſs, there was Sir *William Forbes* of *Craigyvar*, and *John Forbes* of *Boyuly* with others of note: And ſoon after the Marqueſs took the Town of *Aberdeen*, with all the Ordnance, Ammunition and Arms, and many of the fugitive Rebels therein.

*September* the 11*th*. The Garriſon of *Baſing* (after 18 weeks ſiege wherein the Rebels loſt many hundreds of their men,) was relieved from *Oxford* by Sir *Henry Gage*.

*Septemb*. the 12*th*. *Ilfercombe* in *Devonſhire* rendered to General *Goring* for His Majeſty.

*September* the 17*th*. *Barnſtaple* in *Devonſhire* (that had revolted upon the Earl of *Eſſex* this approach) ſubmitted to His Majeſty, and obtained from him their ſecond pardon.

*September* the 23*d*. Col. *John Fines* (having beſieged the Caſtle of *Banbury* above a month before) hired his men to ſtorm it in five places, in all which they were ſhamefully beaten off with great loſs.

*October*

*October* the 7*th*. in the night Sir *Richard Greenvile* took the Town of *Saltaſh* by ſtorming, wherein 400 Rebels were kill'd, and at leaſt 300 taken Priſoners with their Arms, this Town had been quitted by His Majeſties forces not long before without any conſiderable loſs.

*October* the 25*th*. The Earl of *Northampton* and Sir *Henry Gage* raiſed the ſiege of *Banbury* Caſtle, fell upon Col. *John Fines* his flying Troops, ſlew about 60 of them, took above 100 Priſoners, with about 200 horſes, one piece of Ordnance, all their Ammunition, and many Arms.

*October* the 27*th*. The Rebels having thus loſt two of their Armies, called the third (under the Earl of *Mancheſters* command) out of the Aſſociated Counties, and forced other Regiments out of *London* to withſtand the King, who was now advanced to *Newberry* with part of his Army, where the Rebels apprehending a great advantage in regard that the reſt of His Majeſties forces were not come up, fell upon His Majeſties quarters, but were beaten off, with the ſlaughter of above 1000 of their men, whereof Major *Urrey* with ſome other of their prime Commanders were part, with the loſs of Sir *Anthony St. Leager*, and leſs than 100 others on His Majeſties ſide, who had the pillage of the field; here the valiant Earl of *Cleveland* was caſually taken Priſoner, having his horſe firſt kill'd under him.

*November* the 6*th*. His Majeſty had his rendezvouz on *Bullington-green*, betwixt *Wallingford* and *Oxford*.

*November* the 9*th*. His Army came to *Dennington* Caſtle, which ſince His Majeſties marching thence, had been again beſieged by the Rebels, and raiſed the

the ſiege, the Rebels not daring to withſtand his Army.

*November* the 17*th*. The King having ſome days expected the Rebels, who it ſeems were loth to hazard the laſt ſtake, advanced towards them to *Hungerford*, upon whoſe approach the Rebels left the field. Whereupon His Majeſty ſent Sir *Henry Gage* with a party to ſupply the wants of *Baſing*, that had been beſieged all this Summer by five Colonels and their Regiments, but the Rebels had raiſed the ſiege before his approach.

*November* the 19*th*. *Monmouth* that had lately been betrayed by *Kirle*, was bravely regained by the Lord *Herbert* and *Ragland*, wherein was taken the Rebels whole Committee, 14 pieces of Ordnance, with ſtore of Arms and Ammunition, 30 Officers and common Soldiers proportionable, whereby *South-Wales* is much ſecured.

*November* the 23*d*. The King having thus victoriouſly defeated two of their Armies and driven away the third, came to *Oxford* to entertain an overture of Peace, (certain Propoſitions being the ſame day come thither from *London*) having diſpoſed of his Army to their Winter Quarters.

*November* the 26*th*. A Vote paſſed by the members of the Houſe of Commons at *Weſtminſter* for the utter aboliſhing and taking away of the Book of *Common-Prayer*, with intention to ſet up a new device to be called a Directory in its room.

*December* the 13*th*. His Majeſty (out of his wonted deſire of Peace) ſent the Duke of *Richmond* and Earl of *Southampton* to the Houſes of Parliament at *Weſtminſter* for a Treaty, as the beſt expedient for Peace.

About

About the middle of this month *Helmſley* Caſtle in *Yorkeſhire*, (which had been gallantly defended during 16 weeks ſiege by Capt. *Jordan Croſland*, and ſome others) was delivered up to the Rebels under command of the Lord *Fairfax*, upon honourable conditions to march away, the Governour and Officers with their horſes and Arms, the reſt without Arms. In this ſiege the Defendants (amongſt others) made one remarkable ſalley wherein they took Sergeant Major General *Forbs* a Scot Priſoner with divers others, here did Sir *T. Fairfax* alſo receive a ſhot in the Shoulder from the Caſtle.

*December* the 22*d.* Colonel *Eyre* with ſome horſe from *Newarke*, took two Troops of horſe at *Upton* belonging to the Rebels of *Nottingham*, brought the Men, Colours, Horſes, and Arms, all ſafe to *Newarke*.

*December* the 23*d.* Sir *Alexander Carew* was beheaded on *Tower-hill* by Martial Law, for intending to deliver up the Iſland at *Plymouth* to His Majeſty; he was obſerved to be moſt violent againſt His Majeſty in the beginning of this Rebellion, but it ſhould ſeem he had of late ſome diſpoſition to be a convert, which made his fellow Members think fit to diſpatch him to another World.

*December* the 24. Sir *William Vaughan* Governour of *Shrawarden* Caſtle for His Majeſty, fell on a party of Rebels at *Welch Poole* cammanded by Sir *John Price*, kill'd ſome, wounded others, took 47 Priſoners, 64 horſe and many Arms.

*December* the 28*th.* A party of the Lord *Gorings* Forces took Maſter *Blakes* houſe at *Pinnel* near *Calne* in *Wiltſhire*, and in it 59 Rebels, but more Arms.

*December*

*December* the 31*ſt*. The Members at *Weſtminſter* Voted Sir *Thomas Fairfax* to be their new General, caſhiering the Earl of *Eſſex*, with whom they had formerly ſworn to live and die.

*January* the 1*ſt*. Young *Hotham* was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, and Sir *John Hotham* his Father the morrow after, both by Martial Law. Here the Reader may take notice of a ſpecial mark of Gods judgment, for (the 23 *April* 1642.) when old *Hotham* denied His Majeſty admittance into *Hull*, he held up his hands and prayed *God never to proſper him or his poſterity if he were not His Majeſties Loyal Subject*: And now ſee both Father and Son adjudged by their fellow Members, and condemned by their own beloved Marſhal Law, for intending to deliver up *Hull* to His Majeſty.

The ſame firſt of *January*, the Lord *Aſtley* took *Lypyate* Houſe in *Glouceſterſhire*, and in it 45 Priſoners with all their Arms, Victuals and Ammunition.

Soon after this, Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* totally routed Col. *Ludlowes* Regiment of horſe at *Salisbury*, took five Rebel-Captains Priſoners, beſides under-Officers, and 80 common Soldiers, 150 Horſe and Arms, with there Colours, *Ludlow* himſelf hardly eſcaping.

*January* the 10*th*. The Lord Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury* was beheaded on *Tower-hill*. It would be too long here (where we aim at brevity) to ſet down the particulars of his impriſonments, the prepoſterous proceedings againſt him in his Trial, and his pious magnanimity at the time of his death, his Sermon on the Scaffold (whereof here follows a true copy) will ſatisfie the World that he died innocently, and (which is more) that His Majeſty

jeſty hath been unjuſtly accuſed of an inclination to Popery.

*Good People,*

THis is an uncomfortable time to Preach, yet I ſhall begin with a Text of Scripture, *Heb.* 12. 2. *Let us run with patience that race which is ſet before us, Looking unto Jeſus the author and finiſher of our Faith; who for the joy that was ſet before him, endured the Croſs, deſpiſing the ſhame, and it ſet down at the right hand of the Throne of God.*

I have been long in my *Race*, and how I have looked to *Jeſus the author and finiſher of my Faith*, He beſt knows: I am now come to the end of my *Race*, and here I find the *Croſs*, a death *of ſhame*; but *the ſhame* muſt be *deſpiſed*, or no coming to the *right hand of God*; *Jeſus deſpiſed the ſhame* for me, and God forbid but I ſhould *deſpiſe the ſhame* for Him; I am going apace (*as you ſee*) towards the *Red-Sea*, and my feet are now upon the very brink of it; an Argument, I hope, that God is bringing me into *the Land of promiſe*, for that was *the way through which he led his People*: But before they came to it, He inſtituted a *Paſſeover* for them, a *Lamb* it was, but it muſt be *eaten with ſour Herbs*, I ſhall obey, and labour to digeſt the *ſour Herbs*, as well as the *Lambe*. And I ſhall remember it is *the Lords Paſſeover*; I ſhall not think of the *Herbs*, nor be angry with the hand which gathereth them; but look up only to him who inſtituted that, and governs theſe; For men can have *no more power over me than what is given them from above*. I am not in love with this paſſage, through the *Red-Sea*, for I have the weakneſs and infirmities of fleſh and blood plentifully in me; And I have prayed with my Saviour, *ut tranſiret*

*Calix iſte,* that *this Cup* of red Wine *might paſs from me:* But if not, *Gods will (not mine) be done*; and I ſhall moſt willingly *drink of this Cup* as deep as he pleaſes, and enter this Sea, yea and paſs through it, *in the way that he ſhall lead me.*

But I would have it remembred (Good People) that when Gods Servants were in this boiſterous Sea, and *Aaron* among them, the *Ægyptians* which perſecuted them (and did in a manner drive them into that Sea) were drowned in the ſame Waters, while they were in purſuit of them; I know *my God whom I ſerve,* is as able to deliver me from this Sea of Blood, as he was to deliver the *three Children* from the Furnace, and (I moſt humbly thank my Saviour for it) my Reſolution is now, as theirs was then; They *would not worſhip the Image the King had ſet up,* nor will I the imaginations which the People are ſetting up; nor will I forſake the *Temple and the truth of God*, to follow the bleating of *Jereboams* Calf in *Dan* and in *Bethel.* And as *for this People*, they are at this day miſerably miſled, (God of his mercy open their Eyes that they may ſee the right way) for at this day *the Blind lead the Blind,* and if they go on, *both will certainly fall into the ditch.* For my ſelf, I am (and acknowledg it in all humility) a moſt grievous ſinner many ways, by thought, word, and deed, and I cannot doubt, but that God hath mercy in ſtore for me (a poor penitent) as well as for other ſinners, I have now upon this ſad occaſion, ranſacked every corner of my Heart, and yet (I thank God) I have not found (among the many) any one ſin which deſerves death by any known Law of this Kingdom; And yet hereby I charge nothing upon my Judges; for if they proceed upon proofe (by valuable witneſſes) I or any other innocent, may

may by juſtly condemned; And (I thank God) though the weight of the ſentence lye heavy upon me, I am as quiet within, as ever I was in my life. And though I am not only the firſt Arch-Biſhop, but the firſt man that ever died by an *Ordinance of Parliament*, yet ſome of my Predeceſſors have gone this way, though not by this means; For *Elphegus* was hurried away and loſt his head by the *Danes*; and *Simon Sudbury* in the fury of *Wat Tyler* and his fellows; Before theſe, S. *John Baptiſt* had his head danced off by a lewd Woman; and S. *Cyprian* Arch-Biſhop of *Carthage*, ſubmitted his head to a perſecuting Sword. Many examples (great and good) and they teach me patience; for I hope my Cauſe in Heaven will look of another dye, than the colour that is put upon it here. And ſome comfort it is to me, not only that I go the way of theſe great men in their ſeveral Generations; but alſo that my Charge (as foul as 'tis made) looks like that of the *Jews* againſt S. *Paul*, (*Acts* 25. 3.) For he was accuſed for the *Law* and the *Temple*, *i. e. Religion*; And like that of S. *Stephen* (*Acts* 6. 14.) for breaking the *Ordinances which Moſes gave*, *i. e.* Law and Religion, *the holy place and the Temple* (*verſ.* 13.) But you will ſay, do I then compare my ſelf with the integrity of S. *Paul* and *Stephen*? No, far be that from me; I only raiſe a comfort to my ſelf, that theſe great Saints and Servants of God were laid at in their times, as I am now. And it is memorable, that S. *Paul* who helped on this Accuſation againſt S. *Stephen*, did after fall under the very ſame himſelf. Yea, but here is a great clamour that I would have brought in Popery; I ſhall anſwer that more fully by and by; In the mean time you know what the Phariſees ſaid againſt

Chriſt himſelf, *If we let him alone, all men will believe in him*, Et venient Romani, *and the Romans will come, and take away both our Place and Nation.* Here was a cauſeleſs Cry againſt Chriſt that *the Romans will come*; And ſee how juſt the judgment of God was; they crucified Chriſt for fear leſt the *Romans* ſhould come, and his death was it which brought in the *Romans* upon them, God puniſhing them with that which they moſt feared: and I pray God this clamour of *Venient Romani* (of which I have given no cauſe) help not to bring them in; for the Pope never had ſuch a Harveſt in *England* ſince the Reformation, as he hath now upon the Sects and Diviſions that are amongſt us. In the mean time, *by Honour and diſhonour, by good report, and evil report, as a deceiver and yet true*, am I paſſing through this World, 2 *Cor.* 6. 8. --- Some particulars alſo I think it not amiſs to ſpeak of.

And firſt, this I ſhall be bold to ſpeak of the King our gracious Sovereign; He hath been much traduced alſo for bringing in of Popery; but on my Conſcience (of which I ſhall give God a very preſent account) I know Him to be as free from this charge, as any man living; and I hold Him to be as ſound a Proteſtant (according to the Religion by Law eſtabliſhed) as any man in this Kingdom; And that he will venture His life as far, and as freely for it; and I think I do, or ſhould know, both His affection to Religion, and his grounds for it, as fully as any man in *England*.

The ſecond particular is concerning this great and Populous City, (which God bleſs) Here hath been of late, a faſhion taken up, to gather hands, and then go to the Great Court of this Kingdom, (the Parliament) and clamour for Juſtice, as if that great

great and wiſe Court, before whom the Cauſes come, ( which are unknown to the many ) could not, or would not do Juſtice, but at their appointment. A way, which may endanger many an *Innocent* man, and pluck his blood upon their own heads, and perhaps upon the Cities alſo: And this hath been lately practiſed againſt my ſelf; The Magiſtrates ſtanding ſtill, and ſuffering them openly to proceed from Pariſh to Pariſh without check; God forgive the ſetters of this (with all my heart I beg it ) but many well meaning People are caught by it. In S. *Stephens* caſe, when nothing elſe would ſerve, *they ſtirred up the People againſt him*; and *Herod* went the ſame way, when he had kill'd S. *James*, yet he would not venture upon S. *Peter*, till he found how the other *pleaſed the People*. But take heed of having your *hands full of blood*, for there is a time (beſt known to himſelf ) when God (above other ſins ) *makes Inquiſition for blood*, and when that Inquiſition is on foot, the *Pſalmiſt* tells us, *That God remembers* ( but that is not all ) *He remembers and forgets not the complaint of the poor*, that is, whoſe blood is ſhed by oppreſſion, *verſe* 9. take heed of this, *It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God*, but then eſpecially, *when he is making Inquiſition for blood*; And ( with my Prayers to avert it) I do heartily deſire this City to remember the Propheſie that is expreſſed, *Jer.* 26. 14. 15. *As for me, behold I am in your hand: do with me as ſeemeth good and meet unto you. But know ye for certain, that if ye put me to death, ye ſhall ſurely bring innocent blood upon your ſelves, and upon this City, and upon the Inhabitants thereof*, &c.

The third particular is the poor Church of *England*. It hath flouriſhed and been a ſhelter to other

neighbouring Churches, when ſtorms have driven upon them. But, alas, now it is in a ſtorm it ſelf, and God only knows whether, or how it ſhall get out; and (which is worſe than a ſtorm from without) it is become like an *Oak* cleft to ſhivers with wedges made out of its own body, and at every cleft prophaneneſs and Irreligion is entering in, while as *Proſper* ſpakes (in his ſecond Book *De vitæ contemptu cap.*4.) *Men that introduce prophaneſs are cloaked over with the name* Religionis Imaginariæ, *of Imaginary Religion*; for we have loſt the Subſtance and dwell too much in Opinion, and that Church which all the Jeſuits machinations could not ruin, is fallen into danger by her own.

The laſt particular (for I am not willing to be too long) is my ſelf; I was born and baptized in the boſom of the Church of *England* eſtabliſhed by Law; in that profeſſion I have ever ſince lived, and in that I come now to dye; This is no time to diſſemble with God, leaſt of all in matter of Religion; and therefore I deſire it may be remembred, I have always lived in the Proteſtant Religion, eſtabliſhed in *England*, and in that I now come to dye. What clamours and ſlanders I have endured for labouring to keep an Uniformity in the external ſervice of God, according to the Doctrin and Diſcipline of this Church, all men know, and I have abundantly felt.

Now at laſt I am accuſed of *High Treaſon* in Parliament: a crime which my Soul ever abhorred; this Treaſon was charged to conſiſt of theſe two parts, *An endeavour to ſubvert the Laws of the Land*, and a like *Endeavour to overthrow the true Proteſtant Religion eſtabliſhed by Law*. Beſides my Anſwers to the ſeveral Charges, I proteſted my innocency in both

both Houſes. *It was ſaid, Priſoners proteſtations at the Bar muſt not be taken.* I can bring no witneſs of my heart and the intentions thereof; therefore I muſt come to my Proteſtation, not at the Bar, but my Proteſtation at this hour and inſtant of my death; in which I hope all men will be ſuch charitable Chriſtians, as not to think I would dye and diſſemble, being inſtantly to give God an account for the truth of it: I do therefore here in the preſence of *God*, and his holy Angels, take it upon my death, That I never endeavoured the ſubverſion either of *Law* or *Religion*; and I deſire you all to remember this Proteſt of mine concerning mine innocency, in theſe, and from all Treaſons whatſoever. I have been accuſed likewiſe as an Enemy to Parliaments: No, I underſtand them and the benefit that comes by them too well to be ſo; But I did miſlike the miſgovernments of ſome Parliaments many ways, and I had good reaſon for it; for *Corruptio optimi eſt peſſima*, there is no corruption in the World ſo bad, as that which is of the beſt thing in it ſelf: for the better the thing is in nature, the worſe it is, corupted. And that being the higheſt Court, over which no other hath juriſdiction, when tis miſ-informed or miſgoverned, the Subject is left without all remedy. But I have done, I forgive all the World, all and every of thoſe bitter Enemies which have perſecuted me, and humbly deſire to be forgiven of God firſt, and then of every man, whether I have offended him or not, if he do but conceive that I have. Lord do thou forgive me, and I beg forgiveneſs of him, And ſo I heartily deſire you to joyn in Prayer with me.

*O Eternal God and merciful Father, look down upon me in mercy, in the riches and fulneſs of all thy mercies look upon me; but not till thou haſt nailed my ſins to the Croſs of Chriſt, not till thou haſt bathed me in the blood of Chriſt, not till I have hid my ſelf in the wounds of Chriſt: that ſo the puniſhment due unto my ſins may paſs over me. And ſince thou art pleaſed to try me to the uttermoſt, I humbly beſeech thee give me now in this great inſtant, full patience, proportionable comfort, and a heart ready to dye for thy honour, the Kings happineſs, and this Churches preſervation. And my zeal to theſe (far from Arrogancy be it ſpoken) is all the ſin (human frailties excepted, and all incidents thereto) which is yet known to me in this particular for which I now come to ſuffer; I ſay in this particular of Treaſon; but otherwiſe my ſins are many and great: Lord pardon them all, and thoſe eſpecially (what ever they are) which have drawn down this preſent judgment upon me: and when thou haſt given me ſtrength to bear it, do with me as ſeems beſt in thine own eyes: and carry me through death that I may look upon it in what viſage ſoever it ſhall appear to me,* Amen. *And that there may be a ſtop of this iſſue of blood, in this more than miſerable Kingdom,* (I ſhall deſire that I may pray for the People too, as well as for my ſelf) *O Lord, I beſeech thee, give grace of repentance to all Blood-thirſty People; but if they will not repent, O Lord confound all their devices, defeat and fruſtrate all their deſigns and endeavours upon them, which are or ſhall be contrary to the Glory of thy great Name, the truth and ſincerity of Religion, the eſtabliſhment of the King and his poſterity after him in their juſt rights and Priviledges, the honour and conſervation of Parliaments in their juſt power, the preſervation of this poor Church in her truth, peace, and*

*patri-*

*patrimony, and the ſettlement of this diſtracted and diſtreſſed People under their ancient Laws, and in their native Liberties. And when thou haſt done all this in meer mercy for them, O Lord, fill their hearts with thankfulneſs, and with Religious dutiful obedience to thee and thy Commandments all their days: So* Amen, *Lord Jeſus* Amen, *and receive my Soul into thy Boſom* Amen. Our Father which art in Heaven, *&c.*

*January* the 11*th.* Sir *Henry Gage* Governour of *Oxford* marched thence with a party of horſe and foot towards *Abingdon* with intention to raiſe a Fort at *Cullom* bridg, but *Brown* (having treacherous notice of the deſign) was prepared accordingly, which begat a hot skirmiſh, wherein the Rebels loſt Major *Bradbury*, and at leaſt 30 others ſlain, and on His Majeſties part not above 7 common Soldiers; but by great misfortune Sir *Henry Gage* himſelf marching in the front of his men did here receive a fatalſhot, whereof within few hours after he dyed. His Body was afterwards interred at *Oxford* with funebrious exequies and ſolemnities anſwerable to his merits; who having done His Majeſty ſpecial ſervice, was (whilſt living) generally beloved, and dead is ſtill univerſally lamented. His daily refreſhed memory makes me treſpaſs on the Readers patience with this

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# ELEGY

## Upon the never-enough lamented Death of

## Sir *HENRY GAGE*,

## the moſt deſired Governour of

## *OXFORD.*

SO Titus *called was*, The Worlds delight,
*And ſtraight-way dy'd; The envious Siſters ſpight*
*Still the great favourite: The darling head*
*Unto the Fates is always forfeited.*
*Our Life's a Chaſe, where (tho the whole Herd fly)*
*The goodlyeſt Deer is ſingled out to dye.*
*And as in Beaſts, the fatteſt ever bleeds:*
*So amongſt men, he that doth braveſt deeds.*
*He might have liv'd, had but a Coward fear*
*Kept him ſecurely ſculking in the rear:*
*Or like ſome ſucking Colonel, whoſe edg*
*Durſt not advance a foot from a thick hedg:*
*Or like the wary* Skippon, *had ſo ſure*
*A ſuit of Arms, he might (beſieg'd) endure:*
*Or like the politick Lords, of different skill,*
*Who thought a Saw-pit ſafer, or a Hill;*
*Whoſe valour in two Organs too did lye*
*Diſtinct; the ones in's ear, th'others in his eye.*
*Puppets of War! Thy name ſhall be divine,*
*And happily augment the number Nine,*
*But that the Heroes, and the Muſes ſtrive*

*To*

*To own thee dead, who wert them all, alive.*
*Such an exact compoſure was in thee,*
*Neither exceeding* Mars, *nor* Mercury.
*Twas juſt, tho hard, thou ſhouldſt dye Governour*
*Of th' Kings chief Fort of Learning, and of War.*
*Thy death was truly for thy Garriſon,*
*Thou dy'dſt projecting her Redemption.*
*What unto* Baſing *twice (ſucceſſeful ſpirit)*
*Was done, th'haſt effected here in merit.*
*The Bridg was broken down:* The Fort alone
GAGE was himſelf, the firſt and the laſt ſtone.
*Go burn thy Faggots* Brown; *and grieve thy Rage*
*Lets thee out-live the gentle graſp of* GAGE.
*And when thou read'ſt in thy* Britanicus
*The boaſted ſtory of his death, ſay thus:*
The Valour I have ſhewn in this, was Crime,
And *GAGES* Death will brand me to all Time.

In this month a fair new Ship called the *John of London* belonging to the *Eaſt-India* Merchants, was brought to *Briſtol* (by the Loyalty of Capt. *Mucknell* and the reſt of the Officers and Mariners of the Ship) for His Majeſties ſervice, wherein were 26 pieces of Ordnance mounted, 17000. *l.* in Mony, beſides ſome other good Commodities. For which good ſervice the ſaid Captain *Mucknell* had the honour to be the firſt Knight that ever the Prince of *Wales* made.

And within a few days after another Ship called *the Fame of London*, (of burthen 450 Tuns, with 28 pieces of Ordnance mounted) was by Tempeſt forced into *Dartmouth*, where ſhe was ſeiſed on for His Majeſties ſervice, as lawful prize, being bound for *Dover* or *London*. The Ship had been abroad 4 years, and was now returning homewards from the

the *Weſt-Indies*, laden with Bullion, Oyl, Couchaneille, and other rich Commodities, to the value of 40000*l.* at leaſt.

*January* the 30*th.* The Treaty began at *Uxbridg*, wherein the candour of His Majeſties reall intentions and deſires of Peace was very perſpicuous: For His Majeſty did not only Arm his Commiſſioners or any ten of them with a very large and powerful Commiſſion to treat of, conclude and ſettle a firm Peace in all His Dominions, but did alſo by Proclamation appoint a ſolemn Faſt on the 5*th.* day of *February* then next for a bleſſing on that Treaty, with a Form of Common-Prayer ſet forth by His Majeſties ſpecial Command to be uſed in all Churhes and Chappels within this Kingdom. One of which Prayers drawn by His Majeſties ſpecial direction and dictate, I here afford the Reader.

## The Prayer.

O *Moſt merciful Father, Lord God of Peace and Truth, we a People ſorely afflicted by the ſcourge of an unnatural War, do here earneſtly beſeech Thee, to command a Bleſſing from Heaven upon this preſent Treaty, begun for the eſtabliſhment of an happy Peace. Soften the moſt obduarte hearts with a true Chriſtian deſire af ſaving thoſe mens blood, for whom Chriſt himſelf hath ſhed His. Or if the guilt of our great ſins cauſe this Treaty to break off in vain, Lord let the Truth clearly appear, who thoſe men are, which under pretence of the Publick good do purſue their own private ends; that this People may be no longer ſo blindly miſerable, as not to ſee, at leaſt in this their Day, the things that belong unto their Peace. Grant this gracious God, for his ſake who is our Peace it ſelf, even Jeſus Chriſt our Lord.* Amen.

*February*

*February* the 9*th*. Sir *Walter Haſtings* Governour of *Portland* Caſtle for His Majeſty, took the great Fort at *Weymouth*, and within two day after Sir *Lewis Dives* took the middle Fort and Town of *Weymouth*, and in a skirmiſh there ſlew Major *Sydenham* (a forward Rebel) with ſome others. This Town and Forts were not many days held by His Majeſties Forces, but were as unfortunately loſt, as happily gained.

*February* the 15*th*. *Rowdon* houſe neer *Chippenham* in *Wiltſhire* (after 9 days ſiege) was taken by His Majeſties Forces, and in it 120 good Horſe, above 200 Foot, with their Arms and proviſions, Col. *Stevens* the Mock-ſheriff of *Glouceſterſhire*, ſix Captains, and above 20 inferiour Officers, all at mercy.

*February* the 20*th*. The Lord *Macguire*, an Iriſh Baron, was executed by the common hangman at Tyburn by command of the Members at *Weſtminſter*. In the Hiſtory of which execution recorded in many of their own Pamphlets written then and upon that ſubject, the Reader may obſerve two Queſtions asked by Mr. *Gibbs*, one of the Sheriffs of *London*, and anſwered by that Lord the very inſtant before his death; The firſt was, Whether he knew of any Commiſſion the King had granted to the Iriſh Rebels, for the commotion they had raiſed in their Country? he anſwered, *That he never knew nor heard of any*. The ſecond was, Whether there was not ſome agreement made by the Iriſh Commiſſioners, before the Rebellion firſt brake out with the Recuſants of *England*? He anſwered, *That to his knowledg, there was never an one in* England, *either Catholick or Proteſtant, that knew of it, but one, and he was an Iriſh man, and a Proteſtant, and he came to*

*the*

*the knowledg of it but by chance, not as he was an actor in it.*

Out of which, and out of that delivered by the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury* on the Scaffold immediately before his death, the World may evidently ſee His Majeſty irrefragably cleared, by two acts of the Rebels own cruelty, from two of the moſt ſcandalous aſperſions, by which the malice of theſe forging Rebels hath from time to time endeavcured to make His ſacred Majeſty odious to His People. *Salutem ex inimicis noſtris*, may the King well ſay, ſeeing his Enemies actions turned to his juſtification, quite contrary to their intendments. The firſt was *an imagined inclination in His Majeſty to Popery*; The ſecond, *a pretended commiſſionating of the Iriſh Rebellion.* In the firſt, the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury.* In this, the Lord *Macguire*, both at their very dying hours, have rendred His Majeſty as innocent, as the Rebels intended him odious. I ſay innocent, becauſe we know the worſt of Rebels cannot but credit thoſe Perſons eſpecially teſtifying at ſuch time when they were immediately after to give an account of all their actions to the knower of all hearts. Nor can any one believe, but the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury* (who was daily converſant with His Majeſty in matters of Religion) muſt needs know the very depth of his heart therein; And the Lord *Macguire* (who was privy to the firſt motion of the Iriſh Rebellion) muſt likewiſe of neceſſity have known of the Kings Commiſſion, if any ſuch thing had been.

*February* the 22*d.* The Treaty at *Uxbridg*, was broken up, though His Majeſty ſent a particular meſſage, and his Commiſſioners did earneſtly deſire that the ſame might be continued. In this Treaty

Treaty His Majeſties Commiſſioners condeſcended much, but thoſe of *Weſtminſter* would abate nothing of the rigour of their firſt unheard-of Propoſitions, which was the cauſe the Treaty took no better effect.

*February* the 22*d.* The Town of *Shrewsbury* was (by treachery in the night) delivered to Col. *Mitton* the Rebellious Governour of *Wem.* Here you may ſee the Rebels Maſter-piece, in hatching this treacherous Plot in the time of Treaty, wherein they uſed the name of Peace, only as a maſque for their deſigns, but intended nothing leſs. In this Town the Rebels did moſt barbarouſly execute 13 of His Majeſties Soldiers, which his Highneſs Prince *Rupert* did ſoon after juſtly requite, (*lege talionis*) by hanging up a like number of theirs, which he had taken without Quarter given.

*February* the 25*th.* Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* routed a great Body of Rebels conſiſting of at leaſt 1200 Horſe and Dragoons, commanded by Col. *Roſſiter*, a Scot, neer *Melton Mowbray*, in *Leiceſterſhire*, kill'd above 30 of them, too 46 Priſoners, with four Colours of horſe, with the loſs of Sir *John Girlington* a gallant Knight, Capt. *Gaſcoigne*, and not above 6 or 7 common Soldiers on His Majeſties part.

*February* the 25*th.* Col. *Roger Molineux* with a party of Horſe from *Newarke* took the Rebels Committee at *Wirkſworth* in *Darbyſhire*, where they were gathering contribution, *viz.* Mr. *Wigfall*, (Sir *John Gells* Son in Law) Mr. *Edward Charleton*, Mr. *Buxton*, Major *Molins*, Capt. *Harſtaffe*, Lieutenant *Boteler*, about 70 Troopers and Dragooners, with all their Horſe and Arms, and 400*l.* in Mony. In this action ſome of the Rebels were kill'd, where-

of

of Mr. *Sellors*, a buſie Sequeſtrator, was one, and on His Majeſties part only one man loſt.

*February* the 26*th*. Sir *William* and Sir *Charles Compton* (Brothers to the Noble Earl of *Northampton*) with 300 horſe routed 400 of the Rebels horſe of *Northampton* neer *Daventry* in that County, kill'd 13, wounded many, took 36 Priſoners, with 50 Horſe, and good ſtore of Arms.

In the latter end of this month, a party of His Majeſties Forces from *Hereford* took *Caſtle-ditch*, (a Garriſon of the Rebels on the borders of that County) and in it Col. *Hopton* the Governour, (Son to Sir *Richard Hopton*) his Under-officers, above 60 Foot Soldiers, with their Arms and Proviſions, and ſome Horſe.

*March* the 1*ſt*. *Pontfract* Caſtle (that had been long beſieged, not without much loſs to the Rebels, by frequent ſallies made by the Defendants and otherwiſe) was relieved by Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, who there utterly defeated the Lord *Fairfax* whole Army, kill'd 300 on the place, beſides many drowned, took above 700 Priſoners, whereof 44 Officers, 22 Colours of Foot, being all the Rebels had, and 26 Standards of Horſe, with 34 double Barrels of Powder, and a proportionable quantity of Match and Bullet, and 2500 Foot Arms, beſides Horſe Arms, and other ſpoil. In this action were ſlain many of the Rebels chief Officers, as Col. *Armyn*, Col. *Thornton*, Col. *Malevery*, with others; On His Majeſties part no Officer ſlain, and but very few common Soldiers.

*March* the 6*th*. Sir *Charles Compton* with his Regiment of horſe took 72 Pack-horſes at *Hawford* on the borders of *Warwickſhire*, being richly laden with the Rebels wealth of *Glouceſter*, and intended for

for *London*; with theſe Sir *Charles* alſo took their Convoy of at leaſt 100 Horſe, and neer 70 Priſoners, with a Lieutenant, one Cornet and his Colours, having firſt kill'd 12 Rebels on the place, without loſs of any one man, and but one hurt.

*March* the 7*th*. Major *Abercromy* a Rebellious Scot was ſlain neer *Stratton Audley* in *Buckinghamſhire*, and 17 of his men taken by a party from His Majeſties Gariſon of *Borſtal* houſe.

*March* the 14*th*. Col. *Long* the high Sheriff of *Wiltſhire* with his own Regiment of horſe only, gallantly charged a great body of *Wallers* horſe neer the *Devizes*, and did good execution on them; but being much over-powered by the Rebels numbers, was at length taken Priſoner with ſome part of his Regiment; which was within few days after ſufficiently requited by the Lord *Goring*, who took above 700 of *Wallers* horſe in thoſe parts.

*March* the 15*th*. A Party of His Majeſties horſe from *Pontfract* Caſtle fell on Colonel *Brandlings* Quarters at *Badſworth*, four miles from *Doncaſter*, took 67 Rebels Priſoners, whereof 13 Officers, 130 horſe, and 1000*l*. in Mony.

*March* the 18*th*. The Earl of *Northampton* with his three young Brothers, (in all whom Gallantry is hereditary) routed a great Body of the Rebels horſe of *Northampton* neer *Abthorp*, kill'd neer 30 Rebels, whereof Captain *Lidcote* was one, and hurt many more, took 26 Priſoners, and this with the loſs of 5 Troopers only on His Majeſties part.

The ſame 18*th*. of *March*, *Beeſton* Caſtle in *Cheſhire* (that had been bravely defended for 17 weeks before by Capt. *Valet*, and as vainly beſieged

by Prince *RUPERTS* approach into thoſe parts.

*March* the 24*th*. The Lower Members at *Weſtminſter* Vote the clauſe *for preſervation of His Majeſties Perſon*, to be left out in *Thomas Fairfax* his Commiſſion. Thus do the Rebels

1. Swear to live and die with their own General *Eſſex*, yet upon ſecond thoughts they diſoblige themſelves from that Oath, and caſhier him of his command.
2. Covenant to preſerve His Majeſties Perſon and Authority, and yet afterwards Authorize Sir *Thomas Fairfax* to kill him if he can.
3. They vow to maintain the Proteſtant Religion, yet condemn and diſcountenance the eſſential parts thereof, and introduce Irreligion and Prophaneſs.

Now tell me, Reader, what Tropological ſence can ſave this jugling from flat and literal Perjury? not all the addition of their Abrogative to their Legiſlative power, For this is indeed to abrogate Chriſtianity as well as Loyalty out of the World: To give leave to kill the Kings Perſon in the field, and yet to cheat men into a conceipt of preſerving His Majeſty in *William Lenthal's* Chair: To make the World believe they are Proteſtants, when they permit and authorize an illiterate Aſſembly of Non-Divines to diſcountenance the 39 Articles, diſpute about expunging the fifth Article of the Apoſtles Creed: To antiquate the Lords Prayer out of the Church Service, and turn out the long-ſetled Service of Common-Prayer out of the Church, to give way to a long winded extemporary non-ſence in the room thereof.

*O tempora! O mores!*

Are not theſe fine Law-makers, who violate the Laws of God and holy Church, as well as thoſe themſelves were born unto, to make way for their own *Chimeraes*? Would not any true Zelot pawn his Soul upon theſe mens Conſciences, who make no Conſcience of breaking their own Oaths? Would not any wiſe man melt his Fortunes to maintain theſe mens Cauſe, who have no cauſe for what they do? Yes, he that could be made to believe Perjury were Fidelity; Treaſon, Loyalty; Blaſphemy, Sanctity; Atheiſm, Religion; the Speakers Cuſhion, the Kings Majeſty; may likewiſe poſſibly believe that theſe Rebels intend the Churches, Kings, and Common-wealths good.

## *Poſt-monita.*

THe Reader may take notice of two omiſſions; The firſt in *February* 1642. about which time His Majeſties Forces from *Hereford*, commanded by Sir *Richard Lawdy*, encountred the Rebels of *Glouceſter* at *Cover* on the borders of that County, routed their whole Body, kill'd and took moſt of the Rebels Commanders, and many common Soldiers, with four Drakes; yet this Victory came not off without ſome loſs, for Sir *Richard Lawdy* himſelf was here ſlain by a ſhot out of a window in *Cover* Town, with 5 common Soldiers only on His Majeſties part.

The other in the beginning of *July*, 1643. about which time Col. (now Lord) *Jermyn* with thoſe Forces that guarded Her Majeſty out of the

North, assisted by Col. *Hastings*, now Lord *Lowghborough*, took *Burton upon Trent* in *Staffordshire* by assault, wherein there was taken Col. *Houghton* the Governour, with all the inferiour Officers, above 400 common Soldiers, 8 pieces of Ordnance, and good store of Ammunition, and this done without any considerable loss.

The End.

# *Mercurius Belgicus:*
## OR,
# Memorable Occurrences, in *Anno* 1645.

MARCH the 25*th.* 1645. The Lord *Goring* routed a party of the Rebels horſe at *Pitmaſter* neer *Taunton* in *Summerſetſhire*, ſlew Major *Roy* that commanded them, took 100 horſe and Arms, and about 50 Priſoners.

*April* the 1*ſt.* Major General Sir *John Digby* with a brigade of horſe and Dragoons beat up the Rebels Quarters at and about *Wincaunton*, took 100 Priſoners, 2 Colours, 300 horſe and as many Arms, without any conſiderable loſs on His Majeſties part.

*April* the 5*th.* A party of the Lord *Gorings* horſe routed Colonel *Pophams* Regiment in *Wiltſhire*, kill'd 40 of them, took Major *Car* that commanded them, with at leaſt 120 Priſoners with their horſes and Arms.

*April* the 14*th.* the ſiege of *High-archall* in *Shropſhire*, which had been continued by the Rebels for the ſpace of 17 days, was raiſed by themſelves: during this ſiiege, the defendants commanded by Sir *Vincent Corbet* and Capt. *Armorer*, in ſeveral ſallies kill'd and took at leaſt 500 Rebels and 4 pieces of Grdnance.

*April* the 19*th*. A party of His Majeſties Forces from *Newark* took the Fort at *Nottingham* Bridg by *Scalado*, took ſome 50 Rebels in it (beſides an Enſign and 10 others kill'd and drowned) 30 horſe, 200 Arms, and 5 pieces of Ordnance; This Fort His Majeſties Forces held about 11 days, and then quitted it without any loſs.

*April* the 22*d*. Col. *Maſſeyes* Forces were totally routed by Prince *Rupert* at *Ledbury* in *Hereford-ſhire*, where above 120 of them were ſlain, Major *Backhouſe*, and neer 400 Priſoners taken, whereof 27 Officers, beſides many hundred of Arms with all their Baggage, and this done with the loſs of but 5 common Soldiers only on His Majeſties part.

*April* the 23*d*. Major General *Laughorne* lying at the ſiege of *Newcaſtle Emblin* in *Carmarden-ſhire*, was totally defeated by His Majeſties Forces commanded by Col. (now Lord) *Gerard*, who kill'd 200 of his men on the place, took neer 500 Priſoners, with all their Arms, Ordnance and Baggage, with the loſs only of about 26 men on His Majeſties part, and ſome hurt.

*April* the 24*th*. Col. *Cromwell* the *Independent* General routed a party of 200 of His Majeſties horſe neer *Oxford*, and no ſooner ſummoned *Blechington* houſe, but 'twas delivered up to him by Col. *Windebank* the Governour, who was ſoon after Condemned therefore by a Counſel of War, and executed at *Oxford* accordingly.

*April* the 30*th*. *Cromwell* aſſaulted His Majeſties Garriſon of *Farrington*, commanded as then by Lieutenant Colonel *Burges*, who defended the place with ſuch gallantry, that *Cromwell* was repulſed with the loſs of neer 200 men, beſides what were

were wounded, a Captain and ſome others alſo taken Priſoners.

*May* the 7*th*. The Lord *Goring* routed a ſtrong party of *Cromwells* horſe near *New-bridge* betwixt *Oxford-ſhire* and *Barkſhire*, kill'd and wounded at leaſt 80, took Major *Bethell* that commanded in chief, Priſoner, with divers common Soldiers and 2 Colours.

In the beginning of this month that unheard-of cruelty was put in practiſe in and about *London* by certain perſons, men and women appointed and authorized to inveigle and intice Children from their Parents, and without their knowledge, and ſo convey them on Shipboard to be ſold and tranſported to new Plantations, the Lord knows where. This ſo much diſcontented the People, that the houſes at *Weſtminſter* were glad to diſavow the thing, and forthwith make an order againſt it.

*May* the 11*th*. His Majeſties Forces made a gallant ſally from *Scarborough* Caſtle, wounded Sir *John Meldrum*, that commanded the ſiege, whereof he not long after dyed, ſlew Colonel *Cockeram*, Lieutenant Colonel *Stanley*, Major *Dent*, Captain *Piercy*, and 50 others, whereof moſt Commanders, and took divers Priſoners: On His Majeſties part were only ſlain Capt. *Gower* and ſome 4 common Soldiers.

Soon after Capt. *Zachary* that commanded one of the Ships in the harbour of the Rebels, Received a ſhot from the Caſtle, whereof he dyed.

*May* the 15*th*. *Hawkeſley* houſe a Garriſon of the Rebels in *Worceſter-ſhire* was ſurrendred to His Majeſty, the Governour Captain *Gouge*, and 80 Soldiers ſubmitting to mercy, and the houſe afterwards ſlighted.

This done His Majeſty with his Army marched towards *Cheſter*, which had been long beſieged by Sir *William Bruerton*, but before His Majeſty came within 20 miles of it, the Rebels raiſed their ſiege.

*May* the 26*th*. *Maſſey* took *Eveſholme* in *Worceſterſhire* a Garriſon of His Majeſties by ſtorm, and in it Col. *Leg* the Governour, and ſome 300 common Soldiers, with the loſs only of about 20 men kill'd, but more wounded.

*May* the 30*th*. His Majeſties Army ſate down before *Leiceſter* and the morrow morning early took it by ſtorm, and in it the whole *Committee*. Sir *Robert Pye* and many hundred Priſoners, many horſes, much Powder, Arms and Ordnance, and great ſtore of wealth. In the aſſault on His Majeſties part were ſlain Col. St. *George* and about 80 others, but of the Rebels about 120.

The ſame day the Rebels quitted their ſeveral Garriſons of *Bagworth*, *Colehorton*, *Kirby-bellows* and *Burleigh*. Whilſt His Majeſties Army was thus buſied at *Leiceſt*. Sir *Thomas Fairfax* (the Rebels new General) lay ſome 15 days blocking up of *Oxford*, though fruitleſsly, for by ſeveral Sallies thence, he loſt many of his men, ſome kill'd, others taken Priſoners, and not a ſmall number running away, ſo that he raiſed his ſiege thence the beginning of *June*; And *June* 4. he aſſaulted *Borſtall* houſe commanded by Sir *William Campion* for His Majeſty, but was beaten off with the loſs of 300 of his men, the brave Garriſon loſing but one man, and 4 hurt.

*June* the 6*th*. there fell a ſtrange hail ſtorm in that part of *Liceſterſhire* which is in and about *Loughborough*, ſome of the Hailſtones were as big as

as ſmall hens eggs, and the leaſt as big as muſquet bullets: it deſtroyed the Corn and did much hurt in that part of the Country were it fell.

*June* the 9*th*. His Majeſties Forces encountred a body of Rebels near *Stokeſey* in *Shorp-ſhire*, but being over-powred, were forced to retreat with the loſs of Sir *William Croft*, a gallant Gentleman, and ſome others.

*June* the 14*th*. Was that fatal Battle at *Naesby-Down* in *Northamptonſhire*, where His Majeſties Army (till then victorious) was now by the incertainty of War much worſted, his foot, Ordnance and Baggage moſt loſt. In this battel, Sir *Peter Brown*, Sir *Thomas Dalliſon*, Gol. *Bawd*, Major *Wilſon*, and Capt. *Thorold* on His Majeſties part were ſlain, the whole number on both ſides ſlain was conceived not to exceed 400. but more wounded. Above all the Rebels cruelty was remarkable in killing upon cold Blood at leaſt 100 Women, whereof ſome of quality, being Commanders Wives, and this done under pretence that they were Iriſh Women.

*June* the 18*th*. *Leiceſter* was re-taken by the Rebels upon Articles that His Majeſties Soldiers within ſhould march away, the Officers with horſes and Arms, and the common Soldiers without, which Agreement was moſt perfidiouſly broken by the Rebels.

The ſame 18*th*. of *June* a party from *Newark* commanded by Capt. *Wright* routed 200 of the Rebels horſe at *Riby* in *Lincolnſhire*, ſlew their Commander in chief, Lieutenant Col. *Harrington*, with ſome others, and took 50 Priſoners, with their horſe and Arms.

*June* the 28*th*. The City of *Carliſle* was delivered to the Scots (after it had been gallantly defended

42. weeks

42 weeks by Sir *Thomas Glenham* and Sir *Henry Stradling*, the Governour of the City and Citadel) upon very honourable conditions, to march away with Arms, Bag and Baggage, Colours flying, drums beating, *&c.*

*July* the 4*th.* Sir *William Vaughan* with a party of horſe beat up the Rebels Quarters near *Bramcroft* Caſtle in *Shropſhire*, took 50 Priſoners and 80 horſe. And next morning *July* 5. (having received ſome more ſupplies from His Majeſties Garriſons in thoſe parts) marched to *Higharchall*, then a ſecond time beſieged by the Rebels, and behaved himſelf ſo gallantly that he totally routed the beſiegers, kill'd 100 on the place, and took 400 Priſoners, with all their Baggage and Carriages, without any conſiderable loſs.

*July* the 10*th.* A brigade of the Lord *Gorings* Army being put to guard a paſs at *Langport* in *Somerſetſhire* were over-powered by the Rebels and ſo forced to a diſorderly retreat with the loſs of 300 men kill'd and taken, but above all, here that gallant and reſolute Genleman Sir *John Digby* received a hurt, whereof he not long after dyed.

*July* the 16*th.* *Chippenham* a new erected Garriſon of the Rebels in *Wiltſhire* was taken by Col. *James Long*, and in it 100 Priſoners, 300 Arms, and about 20 Rebels ſlain.

The ſame day a Party from *Newark* ſurpriſed *Welbeck* houſe, took 200 Priſoners in it, 3 pieces of Cannon, and above 300 Arms.

*July* the 21*ſt.* *Pontefract* Caſtle, after above three months ſiege, and many notable ſallies, was delivered to the Rebels by Col. *Lowder* the Governour, upon honourable conditions.

*July*

*July* the 22*d*. *Bridgwater* was taken by Sir *Thomas Fairfax* by aſſault, not without much loſs of blood to the aſſailants, and of goods to ther poor Towns-People.

*July* the 25*th*. The ſtrong Caſtle of *Scarborough* after long ſiege was delivered to the Rebels by Sir *Hugh Cholmley* upon condition to march away, *&c.*

*Auguſt* the 1*ſt*. A party of His Majeſties Forces from *Newark* took *Torkeſey* houſe in *Lincolnſhire* by *Scalado*, and in it 140 Priſoners, and about 8 of the Garriſon ſlain, and but two men on His Majeſties part.

*Aug*. the 8*th*. Capt. *Allen* a forward Rebel and his whole Troop were taken on the borders of *Lincolnſhire* by a party from *Belvoire* Caſtle.

*Aug*. the 15*th*. *Sherburne* Caſtle in *Somerſetſhire* after much battery was won by aſſault, and Sir *Lewis Dives* the Governour taken Priſoner. In this action the Rebels loſt Major *Dove*, 5 Captains, and many common Soldiers.

*Aug*. the 17*th*. The moſt noble and gallant Marqueſs of *Montroſſe* utterly defeated an Army conſiſting of at leaſt 12000. Rebels in *Kilſeith* field near *Glaſcow* in *Scotland*, ſlew 3500 on the place, took their bag, and baggage and Ordnance, with 2000 Priſoners, and the next day the Marqueſs received the ſubmiſſion of 9 Lords in behalf of His Majeſty, and in a manner became Maſter of all *Scotland*.

*Aug*. the 24*th*. His Majeſties Forces took *Huntington*, (after a ſmall skirmiſh, wherein Capt. *Bennet* and ſome other Rebels were ſlain.) In this Town were taken 400 Horſe, 200 Priſoners, and good ſtore of Arms.

*Aug*.

*Aug.* the 31*ſt.* A party from *Newarke* marched as far as *Barton* upon *Humber*, and there took Sir *Alexander Hope* a Scot, with his two Brothers, and ſome other conſiderable Priſoners, with a good booty in mony and jewels, and brought all ſafe to *Newarke.*

*Sept.* the 2*d.* The Scots (that had lain 5 weeks before *Hereford*) ſuddenly raiſed their ſiege, by reaſon of His Majeſties approach with his Army into thoſe parts. During the time of this Siege were ſlain of the Scots, Major General *Crawford*, and Lieutenant Col. *Gurdon*, with at leaſt 600 common Soldiers. At this ſiege was alſo ſlain Doctor *Scundamore*, but on His Majeſties part no conſiderable number, nor any conſiderable perſon loſt.

*Sept.* 6*th.* His Majeſties Forces From *Oxford* beat up the Rebels Quarters at *Tame*, kill'd divers, took Priſoners Adjutant General *Puide*, with divers other Officers and common Soldiers. They alſo took 3 Colours and above 200 Hoſe, and this done with the loſs only of Captain *Gardiner* a gallant young Gentleman, and ſome few more on His Majeſties part.

*Sept.* the 9*th.* Maſter *Stroud*, one of the five Members, and one of the principal promoters of theſe troubles, dyed of a peſtilential Fever, to ſay no worſe of it.

*Sept.* the 11*th.* *Briſtol* was delivered upon Conditions by Prince *Rupert* after about three weeks ſiege, part of the City was won by aſſault; which as the Rebels gained not without ſome loſs, ſo was their loſs, no ways equivalent to the importance of the place. During this Siege, in Sallies, and in defending the Aſſault, His Majeſty loſt four eminent perſons, (*viz.*) Sir *Bernard Aſhley*, Sir *Richard Crane*,

*Crane*, Colonel *Taylor*, and Major *Garneer* a Frenchman.

*Sept.* the 13*th.* A Brigade of the Marqueſs of *Montroſs* his Forces received a defeat at *Philip-haugh* in *Tividale* in *Scotland*, wherein the Lord *Ogleby* and ſome others of note were taken Priſoners, and ſome ſlain. This was the firſt clear defeat that ever that noble Marqueſs, or any conſiderable part of his Army received ſince the beginning of this War.

*September* 22*d.* The Caſtle of the *Devizes* in *Wiltſhire* was ſurrendred to the Rebels upon Conditions, *&c.*

*Sept.* the 24*th.* 5000 of His Majeſties horſe encountred a greater Body of the Rebels at *Routon-heath* near *Weſtcheſter*, then beſieged. In this Battel His Majeſties Army was worſted, having loſt that gallant Gentleman, the Lord *Bernard Steward*, Earl of *Lichfield*, and ſome others. The Rebels here (as in moſt other places) loſt no men of Quality, having very few or none in their Army to loſe.

*September* the 26*th. Barckley* Caſtle in *Glouceſterſhire* was ſurrendred to the Rebels upon Conditions, *&c.*

*October* the 1*ſt. Sandall* Caſtle in *York-ſhire* was likewiſe delivered to the Rebels, after a long ſiege, upon Conditions, *&c.*

*October* the 6*th. Wincheſter* Caſtle was likewiſe delivered upon compoſition, *&c.*

*October* the 14*th. Baſing* houſe was taken by ſtorm, the defendants not having a ſufficient number within to man their works, the noble Marqueſs of *Wincheſter* (that had ſo long and gallantly defended this his own houſe) was here taken Priſoner with about 200 others, and at leaſt 100 of the defendants

fendants ſlain, many whereof in cold blood, not without ſome loſs to the Aſſailants.

*October* the 15*th.* A Brigade of His Majeſties horſe marchimg Northward under command of the Lord *Digby,* and Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* ſurprized 800 of the Rebels foot at *Sherborne* in *Yorke-ſhire,* but before they had diſpoſed of the Priſoners and their Arms, a freſh party encountred them, reſcued the Priſoners, diſordered His Majeſties Forces, ſlew Sir *Richard Hutton,* and ſome others.

*October* the 16*th. Tiverton* Caſtle in *Devonſhire* taken by aſſault by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*'s Forces, the Governour and the reſt within all at mercy, *&c.*

*October* the 27*th. Shelford* houſe in *Nottinghamſhire* was taken by the Rebels by ſtorm, the valiant Governour Col. *Stanhop* defended it, even to the laſt man, himſelf and near 200 others were ſlain by the Mercileſs Rebels after they were entered the houſe, having firſt loſt about 60 of their men in the aſſault.

*November* the 5*th. Boulton* Caſtle in *Yorke-ſhire* hat had been long and gallantly defended by Colonel *Scroop* the Governour and owner of it, was ſurrendred to the Rebels upon Conditions, *&c.*

*Novemb.* the 16*th. Beeſton* Caſtle in *Cheſhire* (after long ſiege) was likewiſe ſurrendred to the Rebels upon Conditions.

*Novemb.* the 22*d.* The ſtables and outworks of *Belvoir* Caſtle were gained by ſtorm, in which action the Rebels loſt 100 of their men and more wounded, the defendants retreating all into the Caſtle with the loſs of 2 men only ſlain and ſome few hurt.

*December*

*December* the 1*ſt*. The houſe of *Commons* at *Weſtminſter* Vote the King to confer ſeveral honours upon ſeveral Members of each houſe, and (*inter alios*) a *Dukedom* on the Earl of *Eſſex* and the Heirs Males of his body lawfully begotten, *&c.*

The ſame 1*ſt*. of *December* a party of His Majeſties Forces from *Aſhby de la zouch* took a Troop of horſe and ſome foot Soldiers conveying certain Rebels goods from *Darby* to *Leiceſter*.

*December* ihe 4*th*. *Latham* houſe (that had ſo long and gallantly defended it ſelf, and ſo often offended the Rebels) was ſurrendred to them upon conditions, *&c.*

*December* the 5*th*. His Majeſty ſent to the *Parliament* at *Weſtminſter* to deſire that the D. of *Richmond*, E. of *Southampton*, Mr. *Aſhburnham*, and Mr. *Palmer*, might have a ſafe Conduct to bring Propoſitions of Peace.

*December* the 18*th*. His Majeſty ſent a ſecond Letter, with the moſt powerful perſwaſions imaginable, that a ſafe Conduct might be granted according to his deſire in his former Letter, but both had one denial in a Letter of the 25*th*. of *Dec*.

*December* the 18*th*. The Loyal City of *Hereford* was by the perfidiouſneſs of ſome within, and the bribery of others without, delivered up to the Rebels without any ſiege, or almoſt any bloodſhed, whereby the perſons and goods of many Gentlemen of quality and other loyal Subjects fell into the hands of the mercileſs Victors.

*December* the 22*d*. The *Lords* at *Weſtminſter* (to the eternal diſhonour of that Houſe) put it to the Vote, Whether *Chriſtmas* day ſhould be kept or no? For truly to blot out that, and the memory of *Chriſts* Paſſion, is the neareſt way to introduce *Judaiſm*.

*Decemb*

*Decemb.* the 26*th.* His Majeſty ſent a third meſſage, wherein he offered to repair perſonally to *London* for concluding a Peace, but this found no better acceptance than the two former.

*Decemb.* the 29*th.* His Majeſty ſent anſwer to the *Parliaments* Letter of the 25. of this month, and did then again uſe the beſt perſwaſions he could to beget in them admittance of a Perſonal Treaty; both which laſt received a denial from the Parliament by a Letter dated *Jan.* 13. 1645.

*January* the 1*ſt.* The *Newarkers* (to welcome in the New year) made a gallant ſally upon General *Pointz* his Quarters at *Stoke*, kill'd and took above 220. with good ſtore of Arms and other Booty, without any valuable loſs.

*Jan.* the 14*th.* His Majeſty ſent a fifth Meſſage, inviting to *Peace.*

*January* the 17*th.* His Majeſty ſent Anſwer to the *Parliaments* Letter of the 13*th.* of *January*, with many gracious expreſſions of his deſire of *Peace.*

*Jan.* the 18*th.* *Dartmouth* was taken by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, part of it by ſtorm, and other part by Compoſition.

*Jan.* the 20*th.* Sir *John Cansfield* with a party of horſe from *Oxford* beat up the Rebels Quarters at *Marlborough*, took Col. *Ayres*, the Rebels Governour of the *Devizes*, Mr. *Goddard* a Committee-man, Cap. *White* their Commiſſary General, 3 Troops of Horſe, 100 Foot Soldiers, with good ſtore of Arms and Ammunition, with the loſs of but 3 or 4 men ſlain, and not many hurt.

The ſame day a party from *Aſhby-de-la Zouche* took *Aſtley Caſtle* in *Warwickſhire*, by *Scalado*, and in it the Governour, with ſome 30 others, with good ſtore of Arms.

*Jan.*

*Jan.* the 24*th.* His Majeſty ſent a ſeventh Letter in fuller Anſwer of the *Parliaments* Letter of the 13*th.* of this month, with earneſt deſire of a ſatisfactory Anſwer to his former Letters, the aim of all which ſtill levelled at the peace and welfare of this bleeding Kingdom.

*Jan.* the 29*th.* His Majeſty ſent an eighth Letter to the *Parliament*, with many gracious condeſcendings for Peace, but their ears were ſtill deaf to ſuch pious motions.

*Jan.* the 30*th.* A party from *Ragland* Caſtle commanded by the Lord *Charles Sommerſet*, took the Town of *Carlion* in *Monmouth-ſhire*, wherein were 200 of the Rebels Foot Soldiers, and a Troop of Horſe, ſome of which were ſlain, others drowned, and the reſt taken Priſoners.

*Feb.* the 1*ſt.* The ſame party alſo took the Town of *Newport* in that County, after a ſharp fight, wherein 200 Rebels fell, agd as many were taken Priſoners in the Town, His Majeſties Forces in this action not loſing one man, but had about 30 wounded.

*Feb.* the 3*d. Belvoir* Caſtle that had been defended for near three months by Sir *Gervas Lucas* was now ſurrendred to the Rebels upon Honourable Conditions to march away, with Bag and Baggage, &c.

The ſame 3*d.* of *Feb. Weſtcheſter* that had been gallantly defended by the Lord *Byron* above five months was likewiſe ſurrendred upon Conditions to march away, *&c.*

*Feb.* the 6*th. Dunſter* Caſtle in *Sommerſetſhire*, that had been long beſieged by the Rebels, was relieved by that try'd Soldier Major General *Webb.*

*Feb.* the *7th.* A party of His Majeſties Forces entred the Town of *Warham* in *Dorſetſhire*, took Col. *Butler* the Governor, two Committee men, and ſome others, and thence marched to *Corf* Caſtle then beſieged, which they relieved, took a Mortar-Peice of the Rebels, and made a ſafe Retreat without any Loſs.

*Feb.* the 15*th.* A little but ſharp encounter hapned between a party of His Majeſties Forces from *Titbury* Caſtle, and a like party of Rebels from *Barton* houſe in *Darbyſhire*, wherein after above half an hours diſpute, ſome ſlain and many hurt on each ſide, the Rebels were Routed and many of them taken Priſoners.

*Feb.* the 18*th.* A party of Rebels near *Uttoxeter* in *Staffordſhire*, were routed by His Majeſties Forces, who ſlew Captain *Watſon* their Commander in chief, with Captain *Hard-ſtaffe* and divers others, and took 60 Priſoners, but more Horſes and good ſtore of Arms. In this action His Majeſty loſt Captain *Sares* only of Note and three Troopers.

*Feb.* 26*th.* His Majeſty ſent a ninth Letter to *Weſtminſter* to deſire an Anſwer of his former Letters, ſtill preſſing for Peace.

*Feb.* 16*th.* The ſtrong Caſtle of *Corf* which had been lately relieved, was delivered into the hands of the Rebels by the Treachery and perfidiouſneſs of one Lieutenant Colonel *Pitman.*

*March* the 2*d.* A party of His Majeſties Forces from *Oxford* entred the Town of *Abbington*, ſeiſed upon the Ordnance and Magazin, yet for want of a ſufficient ſupply were forced to retreat with ſome Priſoners, and few ſlain on either ſide.

*March*

*March* the 12*th*. The Lord *Hopton* being much overpowered by the Rebels in the Weſt was neceſſitated to accept of Conditions for the disbanding his Army, *&c.*

*March* the 21*ſt*. the Lord *Aſhley* commanding a Brigade of horſe and foot from *Worceſter-ſhire* which were intended for *Oxford*, were ſet upon by an aggregate body of the Rebels on the edg of *Glouceſterſhire* and defeated, the foot moſt taken with my Lord himſelf and ſome of the horſe, the remainder eſcaped and got to *Oxford*. Thus had His Majeſty two Armies defeated in leſs than a fortnight, yet we are confident when Almighty God hath ſufficiently puniſh'd the ſins of this Nation, he will in his good time reſtore a pious King to his juſt rights, and his bleeding Kingdoms to peace and union in deſpight of all Sectaries and Opponents.

*March* the 23*d*. *His Majeſty* (never weary in acting any thing tending to Peace) ſent his tenth Meſſage to this effect, *That in caſe he might have the faith of his two houſes of Parliament for the preſervation of his Honour, perſon, and eſtate, and that liberty might be given to all thoſe that do and have adhered to His Majeſty, to enjoy their Eſtates, without any ſequeſtration, or being compelled to take any Oaths, not enjoined by Law, he would then disband his forces, diſmantle his Garriſons, return to and reſide with his two Houſes of Parliament*, &c. And could more be offered by, or expected from a Gracious King? If the Ears of the Parliament continue deaf to ſo reaſonable a motion, the World will eaſily perceive their intentions are not conform to their often profeſſions: And His Majeſty will be abundantly cleared before God and man for any enſuing miſeries that ſhall (by want of an Accommodation) befal theſe Kingdoms, whereunto God of his goodneſs afford *Peace* and *Truth*.

Reader,

*THere remains now nothing to compleat this ſhort ſad ſtory, but a Catalogue of the Perſons of Note ſlain in theſe laſt four years, (not to ſpeak of thoſe many thouſands of inferiour Rank) which may well challenge even from an adamantine heart the tribute of a bleeding eye, the rather, ſince there's hardly any ſtory can parallel theſe calamities, which if truly reſented, will exact from all good Chriſtians an earneſt and continual ſupplication, that Almighty God would pleaſe to avert his anger from us, and ſet a period to theſe diſtractions.*

# A Catalogue of the Names of all, or the moſt part of the Lords, Knights, and men of Quality ſlain or Executed by Law-Martial on both ſides, ſince the beginning of this Unnatural War, to the 25*th.* of *March*, 1646.

## On His Majeſties part ſlain,

EArl of *Lindſey.*
Earl of *Northampton.*
Earl of *Carnarvon.*
Earl of *Sunderland.*
Farl of *Litchfield.*
Earl of *Kingſtone.*
Marqueſs *de Vieuville*, a French man.
Lord Viſcount *Faulkland*
Lord *d' Aubigny.*
Lord *John Steward.*
Lord *Grandiſon.*
Lord *Cary*, eldeſt Son to the E. of *Monmouth.*
An Outlandiſh Lord ſlain at *Nottingham*, who was a near kinſman to the Prince of *Orange.*

Sir *Edmon. Verney.*
Sir *Bevill Grenvile.*
Sir *Nicholas Slannyng.*
Sir *Richard Lawdy.*
Sir *Ingram Hopton.*
Sir *William Butler.*
Sir *William Clark.*
Sir *Thomas Metham.*
Sir *Anthony Maunſell.*
Sir *Anthony St. Leger.*
Sir *Henry Gage.*
Sir *John Girlington.*
Sir *William Mainwaring.*
Sir *John Digby.*
Sir *William Crofts.*
Sir *John Smith.*
Sir *Thomas Gardiner* and his Brother.
Sir *Peter Brown.*
Sir *Thomas Dalliſon.*
Sir *Bernard Aſhley.*
Sir *Richard Crane.*
Sir *Richard Hutton.*
Sir *Gilbert Gerard.*
Sir *William Wentworth.*

Sir *Cha. Blunt* by Mutiny.
Sir *Jo. Scudamore* in a Duel.
Colonel *Blague.* } Exe-
Col. *Windebank.* } cu-
Sir *Joh. Cademan.* } ted, by Martial Law: The firſt for Treachery, the ſecond for Cowardiſe, and the third Beheaded at *Briſtol* for killing an Officer there

Col. *Howard.*
Col. *Lunsford.*
Col. *Trevanian.*
Col. *Morgan.*
Col. *Eure.*
Col. *Cavendiſh.*
Col. *Townley.*
Col. *Herne.*
Col. *Ferdinando Stanhop* } and Col. *Stanhop*, } Sons to the Earl of *Cheſterfield.*
Col. *Marrow.*
Col. *Prideaux.*
Col. *Mynne.*
Col. *Mannyng.*
Col. *Slaughter.*
Col. *Bernard.*
Col. *S. George.*
Col. *Taylor.*
Col. *Bawd.*
Col. *Carnaby.*
Col. *Bentall.*
Lieut. Col. *Markham.*
Maſter *Sackvile*, Son to the Earl of *Dorſet.*

Perſons

Perſons of Note ſlain on the Parliaments part: where the Reader may obſerve, that as His Majeſty had on his ſide ten Gentlemen at leaſt for every one on their ſide; it muſt by conſequence follow, that he muſt loſe many more of Note than they.

THe Lord *S. John*, eldeſt Son to the E. of *Bullingbrook*.
Lord *Brook*.
Sir *Charles Eſſex*.
Sir *William Fairfax*.
Sir *Charles Fairfax*.
Sir *John Meldrum*.
Major Gen. *Crawford*.
Col. *John Hampden*, one of the 5. Members.
Col. *Sands*.
Col. *Armyne*.
Col. *Thornton*.
Col. *Liſter*.
Col. *Meldrum*.
Col. *Malevory*.
Col. *Cockeram*.
Lieutenant Col. *Stanley*.
Lieut. Col. *Quarles*.
Lieut. Col. *Harrington*.
Lieut. Col. *Gurdon*.
Major *Dowglas*.
Doctor *Scudamore*.

Executed on the Parliaments ſide, by Law-Martial, (not to ſpeak of the E. of *Strafford* and the Arch-Biſhop of *Cant.*)

Sir *Alexander Carew.*
Sir *John Hotham* and his Son.
Maſter *Tomkins.*
Maſter *Chaloner.*
} At LONDON.

Maſter *Bourchier.*
Maſter *Yomans.*
} At BRISTOLL.

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*FINIS.*

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